NO. 18 .-- VOL. XXVI.

RELIGIOUS.

THE HOLY SPIRIT .- NO. VIII. SANCTIFICATION .- Continued. The remarks in the previous number may be

ded under the general name of sanctifica-

up, he finds it impossible to obtain any et apprehensions of these things. All is onfused, and obscure. But the maminating noes of the Spirit ere granted in answer to avers; and oh! what a sweet and sacred

sting, its sharpness is gone.
But still more especially, the Holy Spirit comrist those who mourn for sin. And surely these
the persons who especially need consolution;

it sorrow is like unto their sorrow? What h is comparable to that of a wounded spirit?

sh is comparable to that of a wounder spirit of describes this suffering in the strongest which language affords. "Thine arrows fast in me, and thy hand presseth me sore. It is no soundness in my flesh because of anger; neither is there any rest in my bones.

se of my sin. For mine iniquities are gone my head; as a heavy burden they are too hea-

me." Yet all these expressions fall below abject, for the pain of broken bones, the is of sharp arrows, and the anguish of an in-

disease, but feebly express the bitternes

oul mourning for sin. And how does the Spiralort such a soul? Not by leading him to highly of sin, or by diminishing his seuse of and guilt; but by showing his sins as pardon-

ed out, & taken away through Christ. And healing is this balm! how soothing and ing these consolations! How great the

SHOULD THE MINISTRY BE PUT DOWN?

aild up; to dis-organize, than to re-organize; etect defects in existing institutions, than to the others exempt from the same or more seriobjections. The ministry has been an ele-

Should it be put down, because it is unauthoriz-by the New Testament, and therefore an impo-tion society should refuse to bear? The Sa-

y : shall it be put down?

from the establishment of Chris-

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FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1841.

garded as presenting a general outline or plan the Spirit's operations. But it is by no means certed that his influences are limited to one parmode, or that there are no other opera-f his grace than those by which he con-of sin and leads to Christ. Let us attend to the other specific offices which are comon. Spiritua! illumination is one of these. Every institute knows that there are periods when all spiral truths are obscured to him. In a still greater gust arkly. If he would meditate upon any the perfections of God, upon the character and ork of Christ, or upon the glories of heaven, and sereby get his heart warmed and his affections

our religion.

Should the ministry be put down, because the mecessity has passed away, which first created it? But the necessity of the Christian ministry is not founded in accidental and temporary circumstances, but in the permanent character and wants of mankind: the ministry is demanded by our nature: it supplies a spiritual want, which nothing else can remove. Education, intelligence, Bibles, Tracts, meetings for conference and rayer, have

the prayers; and oh! what a sweet and sacred aght is now shed over every object! Things unseen become almost visible and tangible. His mand grasps truth with a certainty, a clearness, a force, which makes it seem new to him, and he is carried out of himself in sweet and rapturous contemplation.

Sometimes the Holy Spirit chooses the time of spiritual or temporal trial, for these revelations. For instance, the soul of the believer is in heaviness through mainfold temptations. His sins like a heavy burden are too heavy for him. Past remembered transgressions fill him with bitterness; the present strength of sin seems by no means diminished—but rather increased; his spiritual enemes press upon him; he has lost the pleasant sight of his Saviour's face, and is so borne down with his troubles that he cannot even look up, in the midst of this darkness and anguish, a single truth from the Bible beams upon his mind. The Lord sitteth upon the circle of the heavens, and all the inhabitants thereof are as nothing before him." Illuminated as with a flood of light heses this great truth, that God is every thing, creatives are nothing. In admiring and adoring the selves: they invite the ministers to whose instructions they fisten: no ecclesiastical power or foreign interference can impose a teacher they dislike; how own, a nothing; God is all. He reces that the glory of God is unchangeable; that
is independent of him; that his sins cannot disish at; that he is but a mote in the beams of
senting Sun, and can no more darken its lushat he is but a more darken its lusses, sun, and can no more darken its lusses, such a grain of dust floating in the air, can be glory of the natural sun. Oh how to him then is the greatness, the independent of Jehovah! How sweetly enforce no doctrines except by the power of light and love.

cace, the imagesty of Jehovah! How sweetly poses in the contemplation of these perfective a child on the breast of its mother!—

Is this dangerous power in ecclesiastical associations of the second content of the second

ECCLESIASTICAL. HOLLISTON, APRIL 19, 1841.

Editor of the Boston Recorder. By vote of an Ecclesiastical Council convened at Wayland, March 31st, adjourned to April 15th, I send you an abstract of their doings, to be pub-

lished in your columns.

Council was composed of the Pastors and Del egates from the churches in Framingham, Lin-coin, East-Medway, Saxonville and Holliston. Council found a request from Rev. Lavius Hyde, for a dismission from the church in Wayland, on

the grounds of the ill health of Mrs. Hyde, and based on a certificate from her physician. A vote was also laid before the Council containing the expression, that it is "for the interest of this church and society and of religion to have the pastoral relation existing between the Rev. Lavius Hyde and this church dissolved." Council con-sidered this vote of the church as reflecting on the saling is this balm! how soothing and these consolations! How great the tion wrought in the wounded and broky the application of the blood of Christ! to sustain such an imputation upon the ministry of Mr. Hyde, the Council adjourned, to meet April 15th, after passing the following resolution. viz. "That we recommend to the Church and Society in Wayland and their Pastor, in the meantime, to settle their difficulties if possible;—to pray much over the subject, making it a matter of series. they that mourn, for they shall be Blessed is the man whose iniquity orgiven and whose sin is covered; blessed is man to whom the Lord imputeth not sin." much over the subject, making it a matter of serious inquiry, where the blame of their present cir Such a proposal is before the public. Any imchange in the constitution of society of he made without weighty reasons and eliberation; it is easier to pull down, than cumstances lies, and endeavor to go on harmon ously in the promotion of the cause of the Re-deemer.—But if no reconciliation can be effected that then we will proceed to farther action in the

When the Council met at their adjourned meeting, they found that the church had rescinded the above vote. They then came to the following

RESULT.
In consideration of the whole case, Council,

In consideration of the whole case, Council, Voted. That it is expedient, that the relation substitute the very should refuse to bear? The Sappointed twelve aposites, not the whole body disciples, to be the teachers of his religion: It them forth "without money and without that unoccupied with secular purents and they might devote their undivided energies grand on which they were sent; apprising sent grounds whatever for this dissolution; appointed trelve apostles, not the whole body s disciples, to be the teachers of his religion: not them forth "without money and without the erand on which they were sent; apprising see no grounds whatever for this dissolution:—
that the sickness of Mrs. Hyde, with whom we

church in Wayland, a church for whom on account of former sacrifices and trials, we feel the deepest interest, and whom we now commend to the Great Head. With them do we now especially sympathize, in being deprived of so excellent a pastor, so able a preacher, and one whom we look upon as so competent to feed them with the bread of life. At the same time, we would warn them of a restlessness of spirit now pervading community of a disposition, on the part of people, to demand of ministers the conversion of men. We would warn them against the practice of charging evils on the ministry, which people themselves have been instrumental in creating; of making difficulties, which seem to demand the separation of Pastor and People, when no fault can be found or is alleged against the Pastor; but which for the sake of individual gratification require a dissolution of the pastoral relation. We would also affectionately caution them against a practice, quite too common, of withholding their pecuniary support in case of disaffection with the pastor, or because of difficulties in the church or society; against the deceptive and false plea often made, of affectionate pastors. And we would exhort them

to the grace of God, hoping and praying that he will bless them; opening to the now dismissed pastor a door of asciulness, and providing the now vacant church, with one who in faithfulness and love shall break to them the bread of life.

DAVID BRIGHAM, Moderator.

DOING GOOD.

"About the year 1797, Mr. M. was travelling from a town on the eastern border of Vermont to another town on the western side of the same search the uniquely of Ashewalt How swelly make the theory of the search How swelly make a child on the breast of its augment of the same make a to the knowledge of the same and a selfat for. Got it is to the came and selfat form of the same make a to the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the came and selfat form. Got is to the same make a to the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same make a to the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same make a to the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same make a to the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same and selfat form. Got is to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same and selfat form. Got is to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same makes in the knowledge of the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to to the same and selfat form. Got is to country between the Connecticut and Onion rivers, he perceived the heavens to be gathering blackness; the sound of distant thunder was heard, and a heavy shower of ram was seen to be fast ap-proaching. The traveller was then in a forest back, and desired the woman to take it, and as soon as possible procure a Bible for herself. She promised to do so, saying she knew where one could be obtained.

And 1. He is laboring, and we fear with too

Christ and him crucified to the family. When ready to depart, he offered to pay the mistress of the house, who had waited upon him very kindly, for his repast and the oats for his horse, but she would receive nothing. Thus he went on, asking commending religion wherever he called; and al-ways offering, as another would do, to pay his ex-penses; but no one would accept the money, alhough it was not known that his stock was low. for he told them not, and his appearance was respectable; at home he was a man of wealth.—
"What—thought he—does this mean? I was never treated in this manner on a journey before The dollar given to the destitute woman recurred to his mind, and conscience replied, "I have been well paid—it is indeed safe lending to the Lord."

support in case of disaffection with the pastor, or because of difficulties in the church or society; against the deceptive and false plea often made, of a want of edification, from competent, faithful and affectionate pastors. And we would exhort them to remember that though they may now act in an associated capacity, the time approaches, when each individual will feel the responsibility of his present acts in relation to such important and solemn concerns as have been laid before us.

In view of all, we commend the church and people of Wayland and their late beloved minister to the grace of God, hoping and praying that he

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Wallere, Maet, Sandwich Islands, Oct. 8th, 1840. Mr. Nathaniel Willis, Boston Recorder office. My Dear Brother,-I thank you for the notice which you have taken of my communications on the subject of revivals at these islands, during the if I am not deceived, has been, and still is, that a right impression of this work should be left on the minds of our brethren and friends at home. Nor less strong is my desire, that those who have di-rected the labors which have here been bestowed.

ish for lack of knowledge. What shall I do?"—

He recellected the Scriptures: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord." "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." His heart responded—"I will trust the Lord." He took a dollar from his purse, went

"He again took his leave and set off. As there were then but few taverns on the road, he asked for a lodging at a private house, near which he found himself when night overtook him. He had yet a few pieces of change in his pocket; but as a journey of two more days was before him, he purposed to make his supper on a cold morsel he had with him. But when the family came round the table to take their evening repast, the master of the house very urgently invited the stranger to join with them, and not only so but to crave God's blessing on their meal. He now began to feel himself among friends, and at liberty to speak had with recommendation on the result of the control of the control of the church. I know not whom of the mahimself among friends, and at liberty to speak had to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church with error, introducing false doctrines, but by making it so popular to become connected with the church, that thousands are pressing to gain admission, many, very many of whom are probably in heart, enemies to the cross of Christ. I am exceedingly tried—being again pastor of the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church such success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church such success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning the church, success to corrupt the church. This has been done hitherto, not by poisoning take church, and success to corrupt the church, that thousands are pressing t ny hundreds who are wishing to be admitted, to speak reely on divine things. The family appeared realities in listening to his discourse till a late hour; it was a season of refreshing to their thirsto tarry till breakfast, but declined, the distance he had to travel requiring him to set off early. Host would take no compensation and he departed giving many thanks. He travelled on till late in g many thanks. He travelled on till late in morning, when finding no public house, he led again at a private one for refreshment, the dearth of the family. When the depart, he offered to the family. When is repast and then crucified to the family. When is repast and the oats for his horse, but she dreceive nothing. Thus he went on, asking dreceive nothing. Thus he went on, asking the receiver of the results pouring shame on the name of Jesus. Thus of late, when the Holy Spirit has been shed down in copious effusions, the adversary of souls has redoubled his efforts in the work of ruin. But how Not by exciting opposition to the work. Had he taken this tack, we could have more easily opposed him. But nothing of this has he attempted. His subtlety enabled him to devise a more successful plan. Hence, when the doors of the church verted, there is a general rush of men, women, and children of all classes, and I am grieved to On the second day after he left the cottage in the wilderness, he arrived safely at home, and still had money for the poor, having been at no cost whatever.

asy that multitudes have gained admission to the churches, who are now the grief of their pastors, and a disgrace to the church. What will be the end of these things God only knows; but that ma-

ples of justice held good in respect to them as well as to others; that "the laborer was worthy of his hire." He directed them at his ascension to preach the gospel "to all nations;" which could be done only by a select number, and not by the have been alled to make now it. It is discover for his dismission:—that, from the close truth we have been able to make, now it. In the course of conversation he observed that his accusion to the reason has been elicited, why on his account, the interest of the Church and Society require a separation. But on the contrary, we regard it as a popointed others to assume the sacred office.—The apostles appointed others to assume the same duties, and the existing of the pospel; in which we cannot be deceived, because the Christian world proceeded according to these directions before the decease of the apostles. To put down the ministry therefore is to put down the authority of the Author of our religion.

Should the ministry here of the churches, and who we now commend to the Great fore is to put down the authority of the Author of our religion.

Should the ministry here of the down the number of the special directions before the decease of the apostles. To put down the ministry there fore is to put down the authority of the Author of our religion.

Should the ministry here the decision before the decease of the apostles. To put down the ministry there of the apostles to trimothy and the proposition of the world; which could be fulfilled only in the course of onversation he observed that in the course of Mr. M. for some effects much at the course of Mr. M. for some effects much and half after this, a stranger and a of members to our churches, and we are blame of members to our churches, and we are blame-worthy in proportion as we have neglected to un-derstand native character, and in proportion to the haste we have manifested in admitting mem-bers to the church. I am willing to bear my share of blame, so far as any may be attached to us in these respects, and I do not desire to make a single apology for myself, or my brethren. We ought all to have been more diligent and successful stu-dents of native character; and of late, we have been too hasty in admitting members to the privlieges of the church. But I deny that we are wholly in fault in admitting to these privileges. We do not claim to read the motives of the heart, and we have no ability or authority to reject those who come forward to make a credible profession of their faith in Christ, and of their deter-mination to serve Him. I know of no one who has admitted an individual without what he regard-ed as satisfactory evidence of conversion to God; and those who have admitted the greatest number are diligent in exercising the discipline of Christ's house. If we have been honestly desirous of glorifying God in these admissions, will He not pardon our mistakes, and accept us? So I believe on our mistances, and accept us? So I occeeve,
On seeing that many had deceived themselves,
and entered the church without piety, we have
hoped to counteract the evil in some measure by
seeking the blessing of God upon faithful discipline, removal from the church, with solemn admo-

ition, repeated till evidence of repentance was cen. But of the efficacy of this, we are likely to be deprived, for in his craftiness, Satan has 2nd. Provided another trap to catch those who to my mind, shows a great advance in the skill of the adversary of souls. He foresaw perhaps, or discovered by actual observation, that his first plan could not entirely succeed. A wholesome discipline was likely to wrest from him a portion of his prey. In his rambles among our churches, he actually saw, that though since June 1837, more than five thousand, and many exceedingly hastly, had been admitted to a single church, yet up to May 1840, more than 2,000 of these had been shape of argument. How true is it, that those who do evil "hate the light, and will not come to the light."

at these islands, Commerce is perverted from the original design of those who employ her for the civilization of the nations. Just look at the treaty which gallant France by one of her officers ac-tually compelled the king of these islands to sign. A treaty which cast his crown into the dust, and left him nothing but the empty name of king.— And oh, what flood-gates of sin and misery is this opening. Drunkenness, gambling, licentious-ness, Sabbath breaking, and kindred sins are rapidly increasing, and they threaten to deluge the land. The fact is truly distressing. Only think. After 20 years of incessant toil, the blessing of God crowning these efforts, the streams of intemance are turned away from these fair isles,— en the sloughs of licentiousness seem well nigh ined, for these are always replenished from the streams of intemperance. w in more healthy channels. The com of ships who do business in these great waters can visit the harbor of Honolulu, without fear that half their crews will be confined in the port for irunkenness and disorderly conduct and finally go away so diseased in consequence of intercourse with wicked females, as to be nearly useless the whole season. All is quiet on shore by day and by night, and improvement of every kind is appa rent. More than this. The influences of the Ho-ly Spirit are shed down, and multitudes of sinners are turned to God. How great the gain. What an amount of toil to reach this point of Christian civilization. What could have enraged Satan like this? And now for re-doubled efforts on his port. We see them. Vice is greatly increased. Laws are trampled upon. Drunkenness, theft and licentiousness, are the vices more current, and blood will doubtless follow in their train. To el-evate a people like this, how toilsome, exhaust-ingly laborious. To sink them down, nown, DOWN, even below their original depths of

pollution, how easy.

"Facilis descensus Averni." O what an account will that man be called to render to God, whose example or instructions have aided in this deadly work!" Having said thus much, I desire to say distinct

by that in all these machinations of Satan, I see nothing to shake my confidence in the genuineness of the work of God. Among us eternity alone will disclose its greatness and its glory. I

see enough as I look around on the poor people to see enough as I look around on the poor people to affect my heart. Jesus has those among us, and of these not a few, who do give sweet evidence that they love His name. They are His sheep, and His lambs. They hear His voice. They follow Him. His honor they seek. His name is on their foreheads. His love is in their hearts.—Their poor, unworthy names, are, I cannot doubt, written in the book of life. They will never perish. No. As God is true, there are going up from Hawaii, men, and women and children, to unite with the redecemed from other lands, in everlasting songs. These are my brethren. I love them, and no higher happiness, no greater honor do I seek than a re-union beyond the Jordan of death, with those of my Hawaiian brethren, with whom I have taken sweet counsel, and with whom death, with those of my Hawanan brethren, with whom I have taken sweet counsel, and with whom I have walked to the house of God! Nor do I despair of the farther triumphs of the work of God among this people. Jesus will be glorified among us I fully believe, by redeeming more of them from the thraldom of sin. We have even now many reasons for encouragement. God is blessing our seminaries and boarding schools. We have sweet evidence of the growth in grace of many of the

WHOLE NO. 1322.

reasons for encouragement. God is blessing our seminaries and boarding schools. We have sweet evidence of the growth in grace of many of the people. Knowledge increases. Nor are the influences of the Holy Spirit withdrawn from us, though less copiously poured down than at some periods of our history. 'Tis hardly to be expected that we shall soon witness so strong an excitement among the people. Nor am I prepared to say that as strong an excitement is to be wished. We greatly desire that all the people may be renewed in the temper of their minds, and we are seeking this renewal as the great end of our labors. With Him who has the residue of the Spirit, do we leave the mode of operation, beseeching Him to enable us to become co-workers with Him in whatever way it may please Him to operate upon the minds of the people. Let all who love the cause of the Son of God, pray for us without ceasing. Your affectionate brother in the bonds of the gospel,
P. S.—Let me once more entreat the friends of Jesus, to think of the dishonor which is cast upon

Jesus, to think of the dishonor which is cast upon His adored name, by those whom He has purchas-ed with his own precious blood. Think of the heathen and their bloody rites—their cruelty their pollution—their sorrows—who will fly their rescue? Think of the followers of Maho med—of their nearly desperate circumstances—of their irresistable ruin. Of the followers of the man of sin-of their superstitious observancesof their God dishonoring rites, and say who will labor to wipe off this huge reproach. The gos-pel is the remedy. You hold it in your hands.— Will you give it? Who? When? The heathen are growing worse, daily—hourly. Who will help them? When? How? The souls, the souls of the heathen, how dearly bought, now sinking to hell. Who will put his soul in their soul's stead? Christian brother, in a little while you hope to be in heaven. Have you no more to do for Jesus? Will you do it? When?

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, 15TH FEB. 1841.

Buenos Arres, 15th Fee. 1841.

Dear Sir,—The precise degree of influence which a free circulation of the Bible has upon the liberty and prosperity of any country, may perhaps be questioned, but surely no observer of the times and of the present circumstances of nations, can deny that there is a vast difference between those which have it, and those which do not have it. I have said in a previous letter that this people are without the Scriptures, and ventured to give an opinion with regard to what would be the effect, if they were introduced and generally read and studied.

The South Americans in general are not wanting in intelligence or enterprise in worldly concerns, as their long, persevering and finally successful struggle for national independence will testify. I speak more particularly of those of this Republic, when I say, that they are bold, generous, full of hopes, worshippers of Liberty: and all their civil wars, domestic feuds, revolutions and massacres, are undertaken and carried on in her name and for her sake; but like the gaudy image of the virgin which is borne about their streets decked with tinsel and flowers, it is but an image which is equally deaf to their prayers, and about as near a representative of the simple unadorned The South Americans in general are not wantwhich is equally deaf to their prayers, and about as near a representative of the simple unadorned

To a New-Englander accustomed to worship an unseen God, and to conceive all spiritual things to be incapable of representation, their religion, although it bears the name of Christian, seems but a system of idolatry. Their churches are full of wooden saints, in various positions, shapes and forms, to which every one who passes must prostrate himself, make the cross, or bow in reverence; and while the zealous devotee will even raise his hat on passing a church in the street, it is disgusting to hear his profanity on the most common topics of conversation. A lady would consider it quite an omission not to exclaim, Jesus! consider it quite an omission not to exclaim, Jesus at every time of sneezing, and every child that is old enough to speak is accustomed to use it on similar occasions, and as an expression of surprise. During a walk one morning, the bracing nature

of the atmosphere caused me a fit of sneezing, up on which a black boy who was following on which a black boy who was following me and noticed my omission, undertook to repeat for me this exclamation every time. Since the revolution of their independence, a species of French indielity has gained ground among the male population, and under the present

among the male population, and under the present administration, which requires at least an out-ward respect for religion from every citizen, it is not difficult to see that many who strictly perf the routine of it, are in heart really ashamed of it

the routine of it, are in heart really ashamed of it, and tired of its ceremonies.

For some cause or other, the vacuum occasioned by the falling off of the direct importation of books from Spain, consequent upon throwing off the yoke of the mother country, was filled by French works in the Spanish translations; perhaps it arose from the contiguity of France with Spain; perhaps from the contiguity of France with Spain; perhaps from the contiguity of the spain is a spain of the spain in the spain in the spain is a spain in the spain in the spain in the spain is a spain in the spain in perhaps from the ease with which one language can be reduced to the other—perhaps fro avarice of French booksellers, but more likely the zeal of political agitators and ultra Refo in France—but whatever the cause may have been, French philosophy, French infidelity and ideas of liberty, poured in like a flood, and were easily drunk up by a young people thirsting for new ideas and anxious to get rid of old notions. In both religion and politics these wrought great changes, breaking up some of the strongest foundations of society, and destroying both tares and wheat in one general conflagration. The difficulties of the English language or some other reason were a barrier to the advancement of its literature in the Spanish American Republi As yet the English and American presses have scarcely made an impression upon these countries. It is true the United States have been heard of, our form of government and revolutions, and in some respects our institutions, have served as models for the South Americans, but their views of us have mostly been derived through French works, or translations with French notes, perversions or explanations, and of course must be

Their attempts to imitate us have always failed, hest men declare it is preposterous and foolish to

In justice to the philanthropists of both England and the United States I am bound to say, that the Bible has been sent them in their own language,

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1841.

THE ARABS.

Another address was given by the Rev. Eli Sмітн, last Sabbath evening, at the Park St. Church, the Missionaries having been prevented from sailing by the continued easterly storm. His text was in Isaiah 60: 6. 7. In this chapter, said he, the prophet describes the future prosperity of the church.— Among the nations which shall "come up with acnce" to the altar of the Lord, the Arabs are his countrymen were so familiar. It is a peculiar felicity to be called to labor among a people, whose conversion has been foretold. The subjects of this discourse are also interesting, as being good material for a native ministry. To the inquiry 'who are the Arabs?' it may be replied, they are not the Turks. Since the extensive conquests of the latter, it has been a very common mistake to include under the name of Turk, all Mohammedans. The two races are distinct, both in physical structure and local origin; the Turks coming from the Northern steppes of Asia, and having larger bodies, lighter complexions, and more phlegmatic temperaments than the Arabs; these, on the other hand, springing from the peninsula which bears their name, and being of a sprightly disposition, and a dark olive hue. Until their great soldier-prophet arose, their strength was wasted by constant feuds, and their power was very insignificant. He concentrated their misapplied energies in the cause of superstition and empire, and spread their sway from the Oxus over number of students in theology than either of the Asia Minor, Northern Africa, Spain, and across the other universities. This is doubtless, owing very Pyrenees, even to the North of France. After his much to the popularity of Tholuck. The students death, they gradually receded from the extremes of at Munich are their wide kingdom, and now are mostly confined to Arabia, Syria, and North Africa, having left few traces in the South of Spain, and none in Armenia, and the regions south of the Black sea. Egypt, exclusive of 100,000 Copts, and a few Jews and Greeks, may be regarded as Arab; as may Syria also, excepting 150,000 Maronites, who boast an unmixed descent from the ancient Syrians. The nation is divided into Beders and Hudrs, or inhabitants of the desert and the city. The Beders have no fixed dwellings, but erect a few buildings for storehouses. They are Nomads and herdsmen, carrying about with them their black goats' hair tents. Tilling the ground they despise, and the little of it that they need, devolves on menials. They are the true sons of Ishmael, wild and independent. The Hudrs, distributed among the villages and cities, apply themselves to agriculture and the arts. They are subject to foreign jurisdiction in every spot where they dwell, except at Morocco & Muscat, which are governed by Arab princes. The Arabs regard hospitality as a point of honor. They are anciently noted for this trait, as Issish thus testifies : " The inhabitants of the land of Tema brought water to him that was thirsty, &c." A poetical fragment, dating before Mohammed, runs on this wise; "Never a fire of ours was extinguished at night, without entertaining a guest; and of our guests, never was They also hazard everything in the protection of their guests. A chieftain, being threatened with the death of his son, who was in the power of the enemies of his guest, in case he did not yield that guest into their hands, replied ; " He honored me, and I'll honor him; treachery is a chain about the neck, which never wears out."-His son was slain. Their strong sense of justice, and not a blood-thirsty disposition, has given rise to the custom of blood-vengeance. They are a talented race. Once, when the lamp

of knowledge had gone out in Europe, it burned brightly in the Arabian Paris. In a single library in Germany are contained 8000 Arabic MSS. Algebra. law, and astronomy made great advances among them. Their philosophy, though tinged by a false religion, was ingenious and refined. Their language is the most cultivated of the tongues of Western Asia. Its dialects are few, and not essentially differing; so that the speaker could read a MS. written at Sierra Leone and converse with the crew of the Muscat vessel, that touched at New York the last season, both, with great ease. Now, however, their colleges are extinct. No more than one in four in the city, and one in ten in the counin Egypt a few miserable book-stalls. males are rarely taught any where.

Their character is marked by endurance, energy and perseverance. These traits have shewn t great advantage, by contrast with the Turks, in Mehemet Ali's troops, which were Arabe, with those of the Sultan. What mission ries and martyrs, to endure the privations of the burning desert, and the persecutions of the Turks, would not these people make, if sanctified!

It is an interesting inquiry, how far and where they are accessible to Christian instruction. They have a law attaching the penalty of death to change of faith. This, however, is seldom enforced. The secret tribes among them, such as the Druze, the Cusairi, and the Ismaeeli, are capable of being reached on account of the jealousy which subsists between them and their countrymen. The Beders being too ignorant to appreciate their own religion etter disposed to receive the instructions of ours. Finally, there are numbers, who profess corrupt form of Christianity. As to the place where an entrance could most easily be made, Syria, where the Board have worked for 20 years, seems to be the most fit at present. Algiers, if possessed by the English, might be more so. But, while the French hold it, their policy, as shown at the Sandwich Islands, is a great obstacle in the way.

Ruins or Pompeii.-At Pompeii, the Roman revive; the houses are ornamented with picturesque paintings; the cellars are stocked as well as the tables. In more than one dwelling, the dinner has been found on the table, and the skeletons of the guests around it, you arrive by a suburb wholly fined with Roman tombs, and walk over a Roman pavement, worn out by Roman vehicles; you may enter the inn; there are the stables with the rings to fasten the horses; close by is the farrier, with his sign over his door. If you penetrate into one of those tombs, you will find urns, containing ashes, hairs, and fragments of calcined bones. Every where are displayed inscriptions unaffected and touching, such as the epitaph dedicated by a woman to her husband, "Servilia to the friend of her soul." Above thirty streets of Pompeii are now restored t

which formed its ancient enclosure have been recognized. A magnificent amphitheatre, a theaa forum, the temple of Isis, that of Venus, and a number of other buildings have been cleared. The secret stairs by which the priests of those times slily crept to prompt the oracles have been detected. Murat employed on these ruins 2,000 men every year. Only 60 men and £1000 are now employed upon them

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

Prof. Ranke of Berlin, who has acquired great celebrity by his History of the Popes, is now publishing a work, entitled "German History in the Times of the Reformation." Two volumes have been published of about 500 pages each. This work is characterised by a comprehen sive and accurate survey of the original sources of information, a clear, intellectual perception of men and their relations, with great impartiality and freedom from prejudice. He has made indefatigable inquiries at various archives and libraries in Berlin, Weimar, Dresden, Rome, Venice and other places At the city archives at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, he found a valuable collection, amounting to no less here introduced, in that poetic imagery with which than 96 folio volumes, whose details throw much new light on the interesting period from 1414 to 1613.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES, 1840.

session of th		No. Theo. Stu.	f 6 W. 1	Philos
	1607		851	360
Berlin,		396		92
Bonn,	607	172	336	
Breslau,	629	284	247	98
Freiburg,	296			
Giessen,	404			
Goettingen,	693	172	447	74
Halle,	676	402	202	72
Heidelberg,	701			
Jena,	484	145	240	99
Koenigsberg	, 392	114	169	109
Leipsic,	941	267	586	98
Marburg,	287			
Munich,	1545			
Wuersburg,	422			
Zurich,	136	26	91	19
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mainly Roman Catholics In the theological faculty of the university of Leipsic are 18 professors and teachers; in the law faculty, 21 in the medical 28: in the philosophical 31 Total 98. Among the most distinguished names are Winer, Krug, Redslob, Fuerst, Hermann, Hasse, Wachsmuth, Siegel, etc.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE-RUSSIA.

In 1830, the minister of public instruction bought fine collection of Mss. and printed works in the most important languages of the North and East of ly as there is no scarcity of ministers. It seems to Asia. In 1835, 73 important works in Sanscrit were added to those with which the library of the Academy of Sciences had previously been enriched. In 1839, the emperor assigned 40,000 roubles for the purchase of another library of an analagous nature. but much more valuable. It contains very rare works in the Mongol and Thibetan languages, making a total of 166 numbers in 828 volumes. Among these, is a Thibetan work in 100 large volumes, containing a collection of sacred books of the Secta rians of the Budhist religion. Another work, equally voluminous, entitled Tandjour, no other library in Europe is possessed of. These two works are said to embrace the whole Budhist doctrine, as well as its literature.

spect to the literature of Western Asia. A precious collection of works relating to the religion of the Druses has been presented by the emperor; also are not the churches highly culpable in giving way the important valuable and historical work of Massoudy; a number of volumes of Persian works printed at Tabria and Teheran; 75 works from the presses of Boulak near Cairo; and a great number of Asiatic coins.

Among the members of the academy, the astronomer, M. Struve, has acquired a high reputation. The perfection to which astronomical instruments has been brought, has authorised the hope that it will be possible to measure the parallax of the fixed stars, and thus calculate the distance that separates us from those distant luminaries. M. Struve has determined, in a memoir just published, the parallax of the star Alpha in the Lyre. A long and laborious calculation, based upon 96 micrometic measures of the position of this brilliant star, with respect to a neighboring and smaller star, at different periods of the year, has shown that the distance of the star of the Lyre from our solar system is equal to 771,405 radii of the orbit that our planet describes around the sun, a space which it would require 12 was observed during ten successive its elements were determined, and its ephemeris was calculated by the same astronomer and Mr.

During the year 1839, there were read before the cademy, 120 memoirs or treatises, 49 belonging to the class of physics and mathematics, 36 to that of the natural sciences, and 35 to that of history and philology. Among the number, 18 are large enough to be published separately. By request of the emperor, the academy are investigating the question of the alleged decrease in the waters of the Volga. During the year 1839, public and gratuitous tures were, for the first time, opened in the Halls of the academy.

Among the works published under the direction of the academy, are 7 new editions of its memoirs, and 36 numbers of its Scientific Bulletin; two editions of a grammar of the Thibet language, by Mr. Schmidt; a German translation of a Mongolese epic poem; an exposition of the observations of the met of Halley at its last appearance, by M. Struve: a report on the astronomical journey of M. Tedoroff in Siberia; a translation of the geography of Georgia, with the Georgian text opposite; a Georgian-Russian-French Dictionary, composed by a young Georgian; and the first three volumes of the Collection of materials to aid in a knowledge of the Russian empire, and of the Asiatic countries bordering on it.

The academy have sent a distinguished geologist into Finland and Lapland in order to study the geological formation. He has found in the interior of those countries, and at an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea, large blocks of alluvion, evidently formed by the waves in times past. Capt Etholine, appointed governor of the Russian colonies in Am erica, has been furnished by the academy with the apparatus necessary for researches into the tides of those countries. The academy and the Russian government have united with the British government for the purpose of making magnetical and meteorological observations. Four magnetical observatories are to be placed, precisely on the plan of the English observatories, at Montreal, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Diemans's

light; it is a third part of the town. The walls | Land. The movement of the magnetic needle is | for their highest interest, because they could not | "equal rights"—but it may not convince all selfduring three consecutive years, at intervals of two hours and at the same moments.

THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES

It seems to be generally taken for granted, that 60,000 will the representative number in the next appointment for members of Congress. This will add 21 to the present number. According to this estimate, the states will stand as follows.

١	Free States. Po	opulation, 1840.	Reps. 1840-50.	Reps. 1833-40
1	Maine,	501,796	8	8
1	N. Hampshire,	284,481	4	5
1	Vermont,	291,848	4	5
	Massachusetts	, 737,468	12	12
-	Rhode Island,		1	2
	Connecticut,	300,023	5	6
	New York,	2,432,835	40	40
	New Jersey,	372,352	6	6
	Pennsylvania		28	28
	Ohio,	1,515,695	25	19
	Indiana,	683,314	11	7
ı	Illinois,	486,173	8	3
•	Michigan,	211,705	3	1
9	Total,	9,637,078	155	142
	Slave States.			
	Delaware,	78,120	1	1
8	Maryland,	467,567	7	8
8	Virginia,	1,231,444	20	21
1	N. Carolina,	753,110	12	13
	S. Carolina,	594,439	9	9
0	Georgia,	618,166	10	9
	Alabama,	479,444	7	5
	Mississippi,	376,099	6	2
ı	1 aminimum	249,638	4	3
	Arkaneae	95,632	1	1
d	Tennessee,	823,077	13	13
	Kentucky,	777,379	12	13 .
18.		363,761	6	2
	Total,	6,907,866	108	100
3		16 544 944	963	949

Thus it appears, that the 13 free states have the present appointment 142 representatives; the next appointment (if 60,000 is assumed) they will have 155. The Slave states have 100; they will have 108. Present majority of free states 42; majority during the next 10 years 47. The Slave States lose 17 representatives by the deduction of two fifths of the slaves from the population; i. e. they have so many less than if the whole population were represented. They gain 19 by being represented for their slave property, i. e. they have so many more than if only free inhabitants were represented. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Louisiana, will each send one representative to Congress for their free colored

VACANT PARISHES

As considerable has been said of late, concern ing "unemployed ministers," it seems no more than right that vacant parishes should come in for their share; and the fact that it is no uncommon thing for a parish in New England, which is abl to support the gospel, to remain several years va cant, is one that calls for animadversion; especialimply that there is a surfeit of the word, so that the people have become dainty. They seem to be very much in the condition of the people of Israel, when the manna was loathed. They had before them plenty of wholesome food, such as God had pre pared for them; but they were not satisfied with it. They wanted something more stimulating, and cried out. " Who shall give us flesh to eat?" longed for the rich dainties and exciting food of Egypt; and said, "there is nothing at all beside this manns before our eyes:" and that their soul loathed. So now is it not to be feared that many look for mental and spiritual aliment of a character so exciting and stimulating, that they have no relish for the sincere milk of the word? And, are not their appetites becoming so fastidious that the cannot relish even the bread of life, unless covered with confections and festooned with flowers. And, to this vitiated taste? Has it not become too much the case, that, when the qualifications of a minister are under consideration, the question is asked, not "Is he a man of prayer? Is his example serious and holy? Is his preaching pungent, searching, spiritual, and instructive?" But, " will his preach ing please this and that man of the world, on whom we rely for support? And, is he a man of suc parts and such eloquence as will draw in other and fill up our house? Will he appeal so strongly to our passions, that we shall feel comfortable und his preaching, without any effort on our part to follow his arguments, or apply the truths he utters? Will he feast our imaginations with striking figures, highly wrought descriptions, beautiful illustrations and flights of fancy?

We make no assertion, as to the fact. But, if so, no greater or more fatal mistake could be nmitted. The preaching of Paul " was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstra tion of the Spirit and of power." And all reliance years for light to travel over. The course of the upon such means, to build up the churches, must be comet discovered at Berlin on the 2d of Dec. 1839, vain. It is dishonoring the simple word of God, cially by Mr. Otton Struve, adjunct astronomer, and ting our entire dependence upon the Spirit of God for success, and trusting in weak and erring man. Of course, we do not mean to say that it makes n difference how the truth is presented; but we mean to say that it does not depend for its success on the popular manner in which it is presented. Nor have we as much reason to expect success, where the truth is diluted with excess of illustration, and buried up with ornaments. It is the will of God to confound the wisdom of man, and to bring into ntempt all the honorable of the earth; and there is perhaps nothing better calculated to exalt the agency of man, and keep out of sight our dependence upon the Holy Spirit, than a popular styl of preaching. The style of preaching which God ost usually blesses to the conversion of souls, is the simple and direct exhibition of the strong truths of the Bible, so as to commend them to the understanding, conscience, and heart; in which the truth itself, and not the man, stands out most promnently. Such was the style of Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost, which was blessed to the con version of three thousand souls. It was a bold, argumentative, close, and pungent declaration of truth, brought directly home to the conscience without any circumlocution, or flowers of oratory, or appeals to the passions—a most admirable mod el for a gospel sermon. And yet there was nothing in it to exalt the speaker, or cause him to be admired in the eyes of the multitude. So far from it, the interest of the crowd was most intensely concentrated upon the awful weight of the truths

It is a great mistake to suppose that a society can be built up to any purpose without the outouring of the Holy Spirit and the conversion o ouls. It is true, a popular style of preaching may gather a congregation, and sustain an interest for a while, in outward things; but it will not last; or if it does, what good will it do, if men are not converted to God? If these things were kept in view, it would be less difficult to settle ministers in va cant parishes. It has pleased God to give brilliant parts and powerful eloquence to but few of his ser vants; and it would be preposterous for every parish to expect to obtain one of this class, if it were

be found. But, it is not difficult to find men of fervent piety, strong minds, good sense, and solid attainments; and such men are capable of presenting the truth in the manner we have described, and of directing the affairs of a parish with wisdom. If the churches would look more to solidity and substance, and less to shining parts, and feel tenfold more their dependence upon the Holy Spirit, they would be far mere successful in promoting the work of the Lord.

William Vance

We intend to pursue this subject, and point ou more definitely some things which we think need

BRIEFNOTICES

THE JEWS .- Immense numbers of this people in Poland, Hungary and Northern Africa, have never been visited by any missionary whatever.

The London Jews Society has expended t thirty years labor on the Jewish field, but they susonly forty laborers in all : and of these, only six are English missionaries,—the remainder are foreigners.

The church of Scotland is entering this destitute field with much spirit. Mr. Edwards will proceed without delay to Jassy the capital of Moldavia, accompanied by Mr. Herman Philip, a converted Thousands of Jews are resident there. Dr. Duncan, accompanied by others who are in a course of preparation, will proceed in the course of a few months to PERTH, the capital of Hungary, in which kingdom there are hundreds of thousands of Jews, among whom not a single missionary has proclaimed the tidings of salvation. There is a hopeful prospect too, that a licentiate, if not an ordained clergyman of the church, will soon be at labor among the Jews on the Island of Jamaica.

SIR ANDREW AGNEW .- This nobleman is hon orably distinguished for his long continued and unwearied exertions to promote the sanctification of the Sabbath. Recently he sent a letter on the subject, to the Commission of the General Assembly of Scotland, which resulted in the sending of petitions by the Commission, to both houses of Parliament, for preventing Railway travelling on the Lord's day, and in enjoining the Presbyteries, on all the lines of Railways, to use every exertion for getting rid of the evils complained of.

Idolatry under Christian Government.—'The cele brated temple of Parwuttee, near Poonah, receives directly from the Government Treasury, 18,000 rupees, or \$9000 pr. annum; which is principally ex pended in taking care of the idols, keeping the ouilding in repair, and feeding the Brahmins connected with the establishment. One of the attendants spoken to by the missionary, on the sin of such idolatrous practices, smilingly replied, "we are paid for it by Government." Such a grant it seems was inconsiderately, or rather injudiciously nade, more than twenty years ago, to secure more firmly the then recent conquest of the country; and the government does not feel at liberty to withdraw it, even if disposed to do so. So in substance says a orrespondent of the New-York Observer.

HARMONIOUS ACTION.—The Governor of Nova cotia, at the recent prorogation of the Provincial Legislature, states, that not one bill presented by he Executive to Parliament, had failed of adoption, after a searching examination; and that he had been able, consistently with his duty to the Queen, agree to every act that had emanated from the Legislature. He regards this as a decided indication that his administration is approved by the pub-lic, and that his own co-laborers in the conduct of the government, enjoy the confidence of the people.

DISCORDANT ACTION .- The elections in Canada have been very keenly contested. Violent and dangerous riots have occurred in many places, so that the military have in several instances been called in to preserve the peace, and a number of lives have been lost. At Toronto, one man wa killed on the spot and three others severely wounded. At Raceville, one was killed, and six danger-ously wounded. At Henryville, one man was killed, and about twenty severely wounded. At St. Elizabeth, breaches of the peace had been commited, and a detachment of troops sent to prevent further outrage. At Montreal, two men were inhumanly beaten on the head, and are since dead, and a great many others severely wounded. At Berthin. Chambly, and other places, opposing parties attacked each other with clubs and bludgeons, wounding all that came in their way, and setting at defince the laws of the land. Our good Canadian neighbors have sometimes tounted us with the vio lence of party spirit in our republiccan electionsbut blessed be God, we are not yet left to the folly and madness exhibited in their improvement of the

ROMANISM.—Rev. Mr. Brainerd of Philadelphia, showing from a series of facts and considerations, says the Christian Observer, that there is no ground o apprehend that the Romanists can ever gain the endancy in this country-and that the gospel equires us to meet them with the truth, and persuade them to embrace it by manifesting its true spirit, rather than to meet them in the spirit of controversy. When Bro. B. publishes this sermon, he will grat fy us much by forwarding us a copy; and if his asonings are as logical as they commonly are, the public shall not be left ignorant of them, as far as ve are concerned.

ALDERMAN PENTZ .- This gentleman gave the only vote in the Board of Alderman, last fall, in favor of the Roman Catholic claim to the New-York School fund. He was nominated for reelection, and violent appeals were made by handbills &c, to the "Catholics" to rally for his support; but though the 4th ward to which he be longed gave a majority in favor of the V. B. candidate for Mayor, they REJECTED Pentz, who run or the same ticket. And it is well understood that his defeat was occasioned by his vote on the School

CLERGYMEN IN NEW-YORK .- Petitions have been thrown into the Legislature of New-York praying for a repeal of the law, exempting ministers from taxation. The committee on the Judiciary, to whom the petitions were referred, have reported against the repeal. The case is this; The existing law provides that the personal property and real estate of ministers shall not be taxed, unless they exceed the value of \$1500. The Constitution the State provides that no minister of the Gospel shall be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office in the State. Of course they are not placed on an equal footing with other citizens in point of privileges, and therefore cannot on the principles of a genuine republican government, be subjected to equal burdens and contributions. Though they pay no direct taxes, yet they pay indirect taxes, and for this they have the privilege of roting; but if they are compelled to pay direct axes they ought to have all the privileges of other citizens, now denied to them by the Constitution This must be convincing reasoning, to all friends o

styled Republicans

THE CLERGY AND REFORM .- A labored and sa isfactory article with this heading, appears in the Free American" of the 15th April, from the pen of Rev. A. A. Phelps. The design of it is, to m the oft repeated and calumnious charge against the clergy, as standing in the way of "reform." It is met very triumphantly, and shown conclusively that they are, and ever have been, very far in advance of " the people," in their opinions and labors on the subjects of Temperance, Slavery, &c. The character of the article is such as forbids any abstract of it; but those of our readers who may have the opportunity, will be gratified and profited by its perusal in its original form. And we avail ourselves of this occasion to suggest the query, whether a more liberal patronage of the " Free American" is not demanded of those who believe that "all men are born free and equal." Not every article, nor every opinion, in it meets our views exactly, but its spirit is good, and its main object one that no man can guiltlessly overlook.

NEWARE COLLEGE, DEL .- Rev. Mr. Gilbert of Wilmington, Del. President Elect, will enter on the duties of his office the present month. The acts of the Legislature, amending the charter and relieving the college from the Lottery, as reported by the committee, were unanimously approved by the Board, at the late semi-annual meeting. Many measures of reform and improvement have been adopted. By a unanimous vote they elected the . Thomas Brainerd, Rev. Eliakim Phelps, and Rev. James C. Howe to fill the only vacancies in the Board. New appropriations were made to the classical and scientific departments of the Library a new Professorship of modern languages was established, and a Professor elected at once. Greater patronage only is wanted. Eight new students oined the Institution during the winter term, and nore than three times that number have signified their intention to join at the opening of the summer Thus, the Constitutional Presbyterians have the brightest prospect of a flourishing college which they may call their own.

HARTFORD Co. JAIL .- The nett gain to country from the jail the past year, has been \$1179, 41. 100 commitments have been made to the debtor's department; 79 on criminal process. The health of the prisoners has been good. Their moral improvement has been faithfully promoted by the disinterested and gratuitous labors of Rev. T.H. Gallaudet, who has preached to them each Sabbath morning, " in sickness and health, in storm and sunshine." On Saturday evening, Mr. Morgan the keeper too, has assembled the prisoners, and imparted to them moral and religious instruction as he was able; and Mr. Ball, the immediate overseer of the workshop, himself a hopeful convert during the winter, has strongly seconded all the exertions of others, commencing and closing each day's labor of the prisoners, with reading and prayer.

The Editors of the Congregational Observer, say in reference to the Report, which they give in full, that " the jail is built on a new plan" system of discipline is, solitary confinement in the cells at night, steady labor in the workshop during the day, under constant supervision, and no inte course or conversation between the prisoners."-They also say, that besides the Saturday evening exercise, "Mr. Morgan gives the prisoners familia lectures on history, geography, &c., one or two evenings every week, and on moral subjects with good effect." The year has been one of deep religious interest among the prisoners. Seven cases of conversion are spoken of with confidence. In other cases, hope is blended with fear. There have een " a number of thorough reformations from intemperance." Within "15 months there has not een an instance of resistance to authority by a single prisoner, and no prisoner has been spoken to in an angry tone of voice.'

A LIBERAL CHURCH.-The Presbyterian church Natchez, says Dr. Gillet, consists of about 200 nembers-neither the largest nor wealthiest church signed for the younger scholars; and the second in the whole Presbyterian connexion; but its annual charities to the various benevolent objects of the day, have averaged for the last ten years be- since pronounced Newcomb's Question Books tween 12,000 and 15,000 dollars a year, and, in one rank among the ablest auxiliaries to successful Sabthose years, they exceeded \$20,000. Even in the ecclesiastical year not yet closed-a year of disastrons visitation by whirlwind and fire, \$8,000 have been raised-twice the amount raised to support their own ordinances of worship.

Music in Schools .- The school committee of Portland, Me. in their recent Report, published in the "Mirror," give their decided testimony to the benefits accruing from the introduction of vocal music into the common schools. The experiment has been fairly made, and its innuence on the scholars carefully watched; and the result is, that ing. has been fairly made, and its influence on the it would not only be injudicious, but bad economy, to dispense with it. "The small appropriation made for instruction in music is a most profitable expenditure." Its benefits are these: It attaches hildren to the school, and renders them more constant in their attendance and more punctual to the hour. It greatly aids their progress in other branches. It drives away lassitude, and restores the energies of the mind. As a source and means of enjoyment, it cannot be too highly appreciated. Its influence is great in meliorating the bad tempers of children (perhaps, of teachers too.) It supplants those wanton, profane and corrupting ditties, which are "caught" in the streets. Music is much better learned in the day school than in schools stablished for the solo purpose of teaching it, and at much less expense. It affords also " a medium for performing a part of the devotional exercises of the school, to which no denomination makes any exception .- If such are the results of a fair " experiment," it is certainly to be desired that they may be secured on a more extended scale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF ROWLEY, anciently including Bradford, Boxford, and Georgetown, from the year 1639 to the present time. pp. 483, 12mo. By Thomas Gage. With an address, delivered Sept. 5, 1839, at the celebration of the second centennial Anniversary of its settlement. By Rev James Bradford. Boston; Ferdinand Andrews

This cannot fail to prove a very interesting volme to the inhabitants of the original town of Row-LEY, however widely they may be dispersed to many others, whose ancestors formed a part of its original population. It is more minute in its details than may seem necessary to the general reader; not too much so however, for the gratification of the two classes of persons above alluded to .-Facts are detailed with great simplicity-geneal gies are given with minuteness-and probably few who trace their ancestral history back to old Rowley, will be disappointed in their search after the names of their venerable forefathers. The "history bears strong marks of impartiality 100. No design appears to cover the faults of past generations, and whiten the sepulchres of the fathers. And it is easy to perceive, that whatever may be the errors and

sins of the present generation, the members of ger erations gone, if restored to life again, wou very consistently stone to death their descendant It is to be confessed that we do not love very well to have the robes of purity and love, with which imagination so busily invests the patriarchs of other days, torn off, and a mass of impurity and imperfec

tion brought before us, that constrains us to confess "We are the degenerate plants of a strange rine yet, the truth must be told-and the fact must be admitted, that the fathers as well the children have eaten sour grapes, while straying away from the fold of the Great Shepherd. Many allowances must be made, however, for unhappy developements of character in those days of ignorance and tempts tion, which cannot be made for professed Chris tians in these more enlightened times; and if the lion meets us where we looked for the lamb, and the owl screeches where we expected the song of the turtle, it only reminds us of wisdom's reproof olden time-" Say not, why were the former day, better than these ?"

THE New Primer: or, a new method of teaching the Alphabet, and first lessons in spelling and reading, with examples in the pauses. Designed for the use of families and schools. By George H Foote, pp. 62, square. Hartford; Robins & Fol. ger. Springfield; L. W. Hall.

Verily, there is no new thing under the sun; nor can we preserve all the patience of Job, when we hear the contrary averred. This primer is a very good one-a useful one no doubt, if well improved and a pretty one to please the little urchins who love frolic more than books; and, it is new, because it is just from the press, and has the name of a new au. amples; but unless our memory has fled with the years before the flood, its "method" is not new; and, we hold that it is so much the better for this New wine is rarely so good as the old.

THE YOUTH'S MEDALLION, is a new paper for the young, that proposes to appear every fortnight from the press of the Mercantile Journal, at the price of one dollar per annum. It is a quarto of eight pages, and neatly executed. "Uncle Christopher" the Editor, has evidently a happy tact at engaging the attention of the youthful mind, and by the variety, brevity, simplicity and good humor of his articles, is likely to prove a few what like Peter Parley. Instruction combined with amusement. A practical and moral character is aimed at. Religion, doctrinal and experimental, is not deemed suitable for an introduction here, as involving matters of high controversy; yet the Bible meets with respect and homage, and nothing appears in No. 1. that will offend the Christian; is presumed that subsequent No's, will maintain the same character. It occupies ground in relation to the rising generation, not previously occupied by any periodical within our acquaintance, excep Ierry's Museum." Our kind wishes attend it

MUSICAL ANECDOTES AND STORIES -This is the title of a little octo-decimo of 96 pages, publishe by Saxton & Peirce of this city. And a beautiful volume it is. It is full of amusement and instruc tion, presented in a highly chaste and attractive form, and interspersed with "sixteen pieces of ong. inal and German music." We have rarely from so much of entertainment within so small a com pass—and more rarely still have indulged our taste for "anecdotes and stories," with so few subse quent regrets for mis-spent time

Storx Mission .- This is the fifteenth volume of he " Missionary Series" of Sabbath school books, issued by the Massachusetts S. S. Society; and is not inferior in interest, to either of those that have preceded it. More valuable information on the subject of our Indian missions, is here compressed within the short compass of 94 pages, then most readers would collect from voluminous reports, and thrown into a form delightfully attractive

SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS .- Mr. Newcomb, or rath er the Mass. S. S. Society has just issued the fourth volume of Scripture Questions, in two parts-on S Corinthians, Titus and Jude. The first part is de for the older children and adults. It is only neces eary to announce the fact; the public have long bath School instruction. The first part contains 8 pages and the second part, 107.

For the Boston Recorder. SOUTH MIDDLESEX CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

This body held its semi-annual meeting at Union ville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, of the present week. It is composed of the Evangelical Church es in Berlin, Concord, Holliston, Framingham, Lincoln, Marlboro, 'Natick, Northboro, 'Indiana's Control of the Control Saxonville, Sherburne, Southboro, Sudb. Unionville, and Wayland; in all 15 churches.

The state of these churches, we hope is improved. Within the three years previous to 1836, were dismissed. The writer of this, has been set four years and four months; and, with a single ception, he has been longer on the ground than a pastor connected with the Conference. Theo past have been removed within four years by dea and eleven within that period by a few months. dismission; being an average of about one dism sion every four months.

This certainly indicates something wrong eit This certainly indicates something scrong rither in the ministers, or in the churches, or in the his wrong, if not seen, repented of and rectified, will assuredly and at no distant period, turn this fair portion of God's heritage state a moral waste Rev. Jacob Cummings, of S. thboro', and Rev. Lavius Hyde, of Wayland, ha heen recently dismissed; but as these two cicellent ministering brethren are the only pastors dismissed within our bounds for the last two years, we hope the work reform has commenced. May every minister, and church, and council be careful not to arrest its progress.

To the churches of this conference 71 mem have been added by profession within the last la year. The principal additions have been made the churches in Sudbury, Natick and Framinghat The various benevolent objects are viewed with increasing interest by the churches, and some them, particularly Berlin, Hopkinton, and Ho ton, have greatly enlarged their pecuniary countries. They all feel the richer and the best what they have done, and when they do more

will feel richer and better still The Sabbath Schools are generally in an sting state. In 13 of the schools reported, esting state. In 13 of the schools reported are 149 teachers, nearly all professors scholars, 741 of whom are over 18 years of Three teachers and 57 scholars have become fully pious during the past year, 36 of what haptized in infancy. There are 4072 vo

the Libraries.

The cause of Temperance is at a stand, if not i The cause of Temperance is at a stand, it not recognized, in some of our towns, while in others it has gathered fresh strength—and is rapidly and no bly progressing. The same remarks apply, I should think, without much qualification to the cause of Anti-Slavery.

The following resolves unanimously passed are, by direction of Conference, forwarded for publication: viz.—

Whereas WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late Pres dent of the U.S. while standing upon the three hold of the high office to which he had been raise by the suffrages of the people, has been suddenly removed by death; therefore— Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the

tizens of our country generally

melancholy event.

Resolved, That while we deplore the death
our late venerable Chief Magistrate, we acknow

APRIL edge in it the hand gard it as a severe, y its many crying sins trusting in man, and Resolved, That we

Resolved, That we Recommendation of istrate of the Union they observe Friday day of Fasting and event above referred composing this Confeady as above recommen. Resolved, That we poss all the people is to keep the Fast prop fast as He hath chose edness; to undo the hessel go free, and to bree istrated to the resolved.

Framingham, Apri REVIVALS

This State continues of the Holy Spirit of fruits of the work in a that has been experivers. A most preciou has been enjoyed by the pastoral care of the continues with undin val in Rocky Hill, whe officiates in the pastora kingdom of Christ about and that the revival breaking forth with the first society; but breaking forth with
the first society; but
we have been unable
Hartford, propounded
sion to the Center of
The Rev. Mr. Pennin
gational church, Hart
church under his care,
ed for admission. G
an autpouring of the
The revival in Neuring out last notice wi

The revival in New since our last notice wi sower, both in the Cohundred souls, there is converted to God, and stances of the power witnessed. The confi spiser of religion and have in many cases be as the humble and sin Knapp left the city abheartfelt gratitude of their neighbors he has peakable blessings, times roused against presence of the police protect him from the varous missile was it is the pulpit. gerous missile was in while in the pulpit. these doings were led to God, and bade him fa took his departure. Meaning for four weeks re-God, and hade him took his departure. santly for four weeks city. The meetings: solemn, and the word interest is as great as ty five converts were of this work down week.—[April 23.] An interesting work

Brainerd Academy.—

Brainerd Academy.—

were only six pious me
now more than fifty are
tion through Christ, ama
buds of promise, that we
heaven forever. The S
resist His power. Thos
the work seem very hum
ble, and we hope will do
by bringing others to th
There is a glorious w
also, and may all here is
and saving faith in the
deemer. Yours, &cc.
Brainerd Academy, Hai Brainerd Academy, Ha

DR. PARKER, OF THE C

ravival in Chester we

SOSTON MEDICAL ASSO the Association, in this lames Jackson introduced and called the attention of tleman's successful efforts the American Board of For ing a knowledge of med mong the Chinese; and was about to visit England object of establishing hospi mendation from the Medi would indicate the symps with the object, might be Dr. P. then gave to the me state of medical science as his own success in improv and ophthalmic operations passed, commending the c ker, in his disinterested m as worthy of the counten consisting of Drs. Jacks Hooper and Bowditch, w with any persons who me subject of the medical esta to take such measures as m

tain the aid required. ECCLESIA A new Congregational C Blackstone Village, Mend The public religious exerca Introductory Prayer by Reville, R. I.; Sermon by R ville, R. I.; Sermon by R Douglass; Organization of D. Holman, Douglas; Cond Mr. Burdett, Whitinsville.

Installed, at South Can Installed, at South Cana April 22d, as paster of the CRev. EDMUND B. EMERSON erson of Salem, Mass. Intr. B. Emerson, Agent of a Sermon by Rev. Mr. Eidrid ing prayer by Rev. Mr. We nam; Charge to the Pastor Salisbury; Right Hand of Mr. Maynard, of North CR people by Rev. Mr. Goodwichuding prayer by Rev. Mr.

BRADFORD ACADEMY .- " nearly forty years successfuceived a new impulse. An ing has been erected on which has been removed a mary or preparatory depart The new building was dedic 15th inst., on which occasio emy was filled with the parinstitution, many of whot vicinity. The exercises vectoracter, the interest bein by the reminiscences and were calculated to excite. ed by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of of appropriate covers. de the dedicate hal hymns were sung in expils. One of the hymns, an appropriate and tone time-honored walls of brighter and fairer ones of the Mr. Rogers's address was tan Education, and was an learn that a copy has been reflie address and advice to the steam sound; and in spettle patrons and technical transfer and sound; and in spettle patrons and technical transfer of the transfer o

he patrons and teachers of Bently alluded to the intero Bradford that the first voi or the heathen; that there the de to carry the gospel from ids of the sea; and that will d Academy the first help-ssionary of the cross from a names which adorned the

ITEMS.

On Monday, last week the only child of Mr

A house occupied by Mr. Schenig, in Washing-

A babe in a cradle in the same room

ton city, was discovered to be on fire on Monday, last week, and the flames having been subdued, and the house cleared of smoke, the lifeless body

Bay, (N. B.) on the 4th inst. The mother was absent, and the house entirely consumed. Three children, and an apprentice and servant girl, were burnt to death at Truro, (N. B.) on the 31st ult.

A serious accident occurred to the Steam-boat
South America, in the Hudson River, on Sunday
night last, while on her passage from New York to
Albany. The shaft broke, while the boat was un-

Pennsylvania, and his wife were absent from home at a sugar camp, their house took fire and was to-tally destroyed, with all its contents. When they

returned they found their dwelling in ruins, and that three little children left in it had perished in

Portrait of John Tyler .- Mr. N. Dearborn

enade deck of the steamboat Kosciusko into machinery, and was instantly crushed to death.

published a handsomely engraved portrait of Vice President Tyler, which is said to be a good like-

A German, name unknown fell from the prou

A slaver, with about 300 slaves on board, and

under Spanish colors, was wrecked on the 6th Feb. on the Caicos Islands. All on board saved, and arrived at Nassau, where the authorities of the island took possession of the slaves.

Funeral ceremonies, in commemoration of the

death of President Harrison, will take place in Cambridge on the 14th May. Prof. Greenleaf will deliver a Eulogy, and Prof. Ware, Jr. a Poem. Ship Susan Drew, Babbidge, from Liverpool,

for Boston, went ashore near Cape Ann, on Friday

afternoon last. The passengers, among whom were several ladies, got safely off, and it is thought the vessel will be saved.

On Thursday last, says the Exeter News-Letter,

a child of Mr. Franklin Parker, of this town, aged

Twelve negroes belonging to the Rev. Wesley Adams, of Jefferson Co. Florida, were recently burned to death in one building.

The Montreal Transcript mentions that the Tal-

Mr. Samuel Hilliston, of Easthampton, in this State, has erected in that town, a building, and furnished it with the proper books and apparatus for a High School, and has also endowed it with a permanent fund of \$20,000.

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 17th of January,

announce the destruction by fire, of the brig Australia, from Dundee, about 600 miles to the westward of

the Cape. The Captain and crew escaped in the

The Ohio River at Pittsburg, on the 19th inst. had ten feet six inches of water in the channel. Business was brisk.

It is stated in the Pennsylvanian that on Monday

last three hundred and eighty cars passed Parksburg, on the Columbia Railroad.

A man has been sentenced to ninety years im-prisonment, in Missouri, for the crime of robbery,

John Woods, a lad about 15 years old, was thrown

from a horse in a match race near Worcester, a few days since, and killed. The boy was enticed from home to ride the race without the knowledge of his

with intent to murder.

aged and widowed mother.

n, the members of gen life again, would not death their descendants. do not love very well and love, with which the patriarche of other impurity and imperfeconstrains us to confess ints of a strange rine; d-and the fact must be as well the children have straying away from the Many allowances anhappy developements ignorance and ten for professed Chris. ed times; and if the oked for the lamb, and expected the song of wisdom's reproof in

new method of teaching essons in spelling and the pauses. Designed schools. By George H. [artford; Robins & Fol-

ng under the sun; nor ce of Job, when we his primer is a very ubt, if well improved, it is new, because it is ame of a new au sory has fled with the h the better for this

, is a new paper for ear every fortnight tile Journal, at the m. It is a quarto of cuted. "Uncle Chrisntly a happy tact at youthful mind, and icity and good humor ve a favorite, some truction combine l and moral characte al and experimental, introduction here, as roversy; yet the Biomage, and nothing and the Christian; it No's. will maintain ground in relation ously occupied by quaintance, except

wishes attend it. STORIES .- This is 96 pages, published And a beautiful nent and instruc haste and attractive steen pieces of orig le have rarely found in so small a com ve indulged our taste

abbath school books, 8. Society ; and is information on the is here compressed pages, than most read nous reports, and r. Newcomb, or rath-

st issued the fourth in two parts-on 9 The first part is dears; and the second, ts. It is only necespublic have long 's Question Books to es to successful Sab e first part contains 84

CONFERENCE OF

al meeting at Union nesday, of the present e Evangelical Church-ston, Hopkinton, Fra-Natick, Northboro, athboro,' Sudbu es, we hope is improv-re previous to 1836, if d, seven of the pasters of this, has been settled and, with a single ex-on the ground than any inference. Two pasters

ve been recently dis-excellent ministering dismissed within our , we hope the work of ay every minister, and al not to arrest its pro-

ns have been made to tick and Framingham. bjects are viewed with kinton, and Hollis-ir pecuniary contri-cher and the better for

generally in an inter-chools reported, there all professors;—1237 er 18 years of age;— rs have become hope ar, 36 of whom were

at a stand, if not re-se, while in others it and is rapidly and no-remarks apply, I

ARRISON, late Presi h he had been raised has been suddenly

ympathize with the

in it the hand and counsel of God;—we reit as a sercre, yet just rebuke to the nation for
any crying sins, and especially for the sin of
ing in man, and not in the Lord.
Solved, That we most cordially approve of the

psolved, That we most corolarly approve of the observe Friday, the 14th of May next, as a observe Friday, the 14th of May next, as a of Fasting and Prayer in view of the solemn at above referred to, and we invite the churches

composed as a shove recommended.

Resolted, That we earnestly beseech God to dispose all the people in all the States of the Union, to keep the Fast proposed, and to make it such a fast as He hath chosen, to loose the bonds of veickedness; to undo the heavy burdens; to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke.

David Brigham.

Framingham, April 22d, 1841.

REVIVALS IN CONNECTICUT

This State continues to be blessed with effusions fine Holy Spirit on many congregations. The utils of the work in some towns, exceed any thing that has been experienced for quite a number of ears. A most precious "refreshing from on high" as been enjoyed by the church in Windsor, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Jewett, and still has been enjoyed by the church in Windsor, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Jewett, and still continues with undiminished interest. The revival in Rocky Hill, where the venerable Dr. Chapin efficiates in the pastoral office, has brought into the kingdom of Christ about 150 persons. We understand that the revival in Middletonen appears to be breaking forth with new interest, particularly in the first society; but the exact state of the work, we have been unable to ascertain. Dr. Hawen of Hartford, propounded the last Sabbath for admission to the Center church, nearly 100 persons. The Rev. Mr. Pennington of the colored Congregational church, Hartford, has admitted 29 to the church under his care, and 20 more stand propounded for admission. Glastenbury is now enjoying an eutpouring of the Spfrit.—Hartford Observer.

The revival in New-Haven has been advancing The revival in New-Haren has been advancing since out last notice with undiminished interest and power, both in the College and the city. Several hundred souls, there is reason to believe, have been converted to God, and many most remarkable instances of the power of divine grace have been winessed. The confirmed infidel, the proud despiser of religion and the vicious and abandoned have in many cases been changed and now appear as the humble and sincere disciples of Jesus. Mr. Kaapp left the city about two weeks since, with the heartfelt gratitude of great numbers to whom or their neighbors he had been the instrument of unspeakable blessings. His pointed rebukes had at immes roused against him much opposition. The presence of the police was at one time required to protect him from the violence of a mob, and a dangrous missile was in one instance hurled at him while in the pulpit. Yet some of the leaders in these doings were led to ask pardon of him and of God, and bade him farewell with tears when he took his departure. Mr. Kirk has labored incessantly for four weeks past in the college and the last notice with undiminished interest a is his departure. Mr. Kirk has labored inces-ally for four weeks past in the college and the y. The meetings are at this time crowded and famn, and the word is quick and powerful. The terest is as great as it has been at any time. Six five converts were numbered in College as fruits work down to the middle of the present

work down to the man of clarity 3.]

nteresting work of grace is in progress in ms of Cheshire, Woodbridge and Derby. The in Chester we learn, is advancing with n

Brainerd Academy.-A few weeks ago there Brainerd Academy.—A few weeks ago there eare only six pious members of the Institution, ye more than fifty are rejoicing in hope of salva-on through Christ, among which are many bright did of promise, that we doubt not will bloom in eaven forever. The Spirit came, and few could essit His power. Those who are the subjects of the work seem very humble, but as active as humle, and we hope will do much for their Saviour, whinging others to the cross.

There is a glorious work going on in the town as, and may all here be brought to repentance and saving faith in the blood of the crucified Resemer. Yours, &c. P. H. Skow.

Brainerd Academy. Haddom. April 14, 1841.

Brainerd Academy, Haddam, April 14, 1841.

DR. PARKER, OF THE CHINA MISSION, AND THE ON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of Association, in this city, on the 14th inst. Dr lames Jackson introduced Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. dealled the attention of the meeting to that geneman's successful efforts, under the patronage of he American Board of Foreign Missions, in extendnga knowledge of medical and surgical science among the Chinese; and suggested that, as Dr. P. me about to visit England, in aid of the benevolent bject of establishing hospitals in China, a recomlation from the Medical Association, while it sould indicate the sympathy of the medical faculty ath the object, might be of beneficial influence. Dr. P. then gave to the meeting an account of the tate of medical science among the Chinese, and of s own success in improving it, especially surgical ophthalmic operations. Resolutions were then assed, commending the course pursued by Dr. Parin his disinterested missionary labors in China, s worthy of the countenance and support of those to may have means to aid him; and a committee. sisting of Drs. Jackson, Warren, Shattuck, soper and Bowditch, was appointed to consult hany persons who may take an interest in the abject of the medical establishments in China, and to take such measures as may seem expedient to obain the aid required.

ECCLESIASTICAL e public religious exercises of the occasion were reductory Prayer by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Slaters-le, R. I.; Sermon by Rev. C. Boardman, East uglass; Organization of the church, etc. by Rev. Holman, Douglas; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Burdett, Whitinsville.—Comm.

stalled, at South Canaan, Ct. on Thursday, atalled, at South Cannan, Ct. on Thursday, at 128d, as pastor of the Congregational Society, EDMUND B. EMERSON, son of Rev. Dr. Emon of Salem, Mass. Introductory prayer by Rev. Emersen, Agent of the Education Society. mon by Rev. Mr. Eddridge of Norfolk. Install-prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of North Can. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Reid, of abury, Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Maynard, of North Cromwell; Charge to the ple by Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Warren, and conling prayer by Rev. Mr. Day of Wolcottville.

BRADFORD ACADEMY .- This institution, now of orty years successful standing, has just re-new impulse. A new and beautiful build-been erected on the site of the old one, as been removed and converted into a prinumber removed and converted into a prior preparatory department of the institution.

ew building was dedicated on Thursday, the
st, on which occasion the hall of the Acadmassilled with the patrons and friends of the
dion, many of whom were from this city and
y. The exercises were of a very interesting
ter, the interest being very much heightened
femiliaseners and associations which they iniscences and associations which they lated to excite. An address was deliver-Mr. Rogers, of this city, after the reading riate passages of Scripture and an introduc-er, by Rev. Mr. Munroe, of Bradford. Mr. rayer, by Rev. Mr. Munroe, of Bradford. Mr. 8 made the dedicatory prayer, and two origiymns were sung in excellent style by the puOne of the hymns, written by a past pupil, in appropriate and touching lament, at leaving me-honored walls of the old house for the ter and fairer ones of the new.

Ligary's address was on the subject of ChrisCogary's and was an able performance. We

at a copy has been requested for publication.

institution, Mr. R. alluded to those of Newhall, Judson, Spaulding, Thomas, Frost, Stone, Bird, Thurston, and others, wives of missionaries, some of whom had helped to raise the moral tone of the institution to the highest standard.

The Bradford Academy was established in 1803, and for more than twenty-five years has been under the charge of the present accomplished and devoted preceptress, Miss Antolail, C. Hasllins.

The new building is commodious and very conveniently arranged for purposes of study. The situation is airy, pleasant, and healthy; and we hope that the usefulness of the institution will be increased in proportion to the enlargement of its means.—Com.

THE CHRISTIAN'S SOLACE; Six Easy Songs for Pri-rate Derotion. Composed by Neukomm. Boston: George P. Reed, 17 Tremont Row.

The design and execution of this little work are both excellent. We rejoice in every contribution to the department of social, devotional music, and especially in one where the words and music are both so good as in this case. We were glad to find among them one of our favorite hymns, from Cowper, "The calm retreat, the silent shade."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.-The steamer Great Western arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 16 days from Bristol, bringing London papers to the 7th inst. Rev. Dr. Wayla is among the passengers. The Great Western has had a rough passage, and has encountered several large islands of ice. We give a summary of the

news which she brings.

ENGLAND.—A motion was made by Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons on the 6th inst. for the correspondence relative to the burning of the Caroline and the arrest of McLeod; but at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston-who thought a discussion in the present stage of the negotiation between the governments of England and the United States, might hinder that amicable adjustment which both governments seemed so anxiously to desire-the motion was postponed. Both houses adjourned from the 6th to the 22d inst.

The non-arrival of the Steamer President was matter of anxious solicitude in England. She had been out 27 days, and insurance on her had risen to 20 and 25 per cent. The prevalent opinion was that she had put into the Western Islands

We must not omit to mention, that Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (Victoria's infant daughter) has been presented with a pair of beautiful little Shetland ponies, which are only the size of a Newfoundland dog, and have been brought up is so grand as naturally to strike every one by hand; and which, with a suitable little royal phæton-straw carriage, we were going to say, but conveyance for her little Royal Highness about the yard-if her Royal Highness's accommodations include such a vulgar thing as a yard.

FRANCE.—The attention of the Parisians was still much engrossed by the scheme for fortifying form in which it passed the Deputies. The fortifi-cations were going on with activity, 30,000 laborers being engaged, besides the soldiers.

Great Britain and the United States

Lord Granville, British Ambassador at Paris, was severely ill. accounts are to the 29th March. Gen. Espartero

clined to nominate three Regents. THE EAST.—The "Eastern Question" is regarded as definitely settled, by the admission of

CHINA .- There is no authentic news from China. A report, by way of St. Petersburg, that the differences had been settled, was disbelieved in Lon-

of this city, who are on a visit to Havti, communicate to the Liberator, the facts of a recent example of humanity on the part of the people of Cape Haytien. wreck of a German ship, bound to New Orleans, 170 Germans of both sexes, and every age, and carshoes, bread, wine, cordials, &c. were lavished no doubt, has committed a large cious and airy lodgings, whither the inhabitants followed them with bedding and food. Some took

DOMESTIC. ANECDOTES OF HARRISON .- Every thing relating to the private character of Gen. Harrison is now matter of universal interest. We have already related several anecdotes, illustrative more particularly of his religious character, and we find in the newspapers two or three others, which although they relate to incidents not very important in themselves, vet give us a better insight into the true character of the man, than acts of greater publicity and magnitude could do.

Not long before his sickness, President Harrison was employed in the garden of the Presidential mansion, giving personal aid to the gardener in trellising some grape-vines. The gardener took occasion to remark, that their labor would probably be wasted, as the boys would steal the Richmond street in this city, on Friday evening fruit on Sundays; and recommended that a dog last, by a man named William Simmons, said to be

which is said to be Gen. Harrison's last letter. where the scuffle was continued till Simmons stab-Whether it be his last or not, it is one which will bed Reed in the abdomen, with a bowie-knife, and leave a very favorable impression of the qualities of fied. Reed was at first unaware of the wound he his heart upon the mind of the reader. It is a let- had received, but on arriving at his boarding-house, ter to Mr. Curtis, the new Collector of New-York, which was near by, found that his bowels had been recommending to his favorable notice an aged sail-or, in whom Harrison had become interested. The the wound mortal; and search was immediately that a copy has been requested for publication. It was and advice to the pupils was appropriated and in speaking, in conclusion, to discuss and teachers of the institution, he clow the first occurry the gospel from this land to the isoft the sea; and that within the walls of Brade to Carry the gospel from this land to the isoft the sea; and that within the walls of Brade to Carry the gospel from this country. Among almost which adorned the list of pupils of the sailor, having called upon the President at Wash- made for Simmons. The bowie knife was found ington, was very kindly treated, and rather against on the spot where the scuffle ensued. Before his own ideas of propriety, made to dine with "the morning, Simmons was arrested, and on Saturday great folks," &c. Some employment was offered he was identified by Reed and Mrs. Carleton. him in Washington, but his wife and children Reed died on Sunday morning. A coroner's inbeing in New-York, he preferred to return thither. quest returned a verdict of death by wounds inflict-Having received his letter of recommendation to ed by the hands of William Simmons, with malice Mr. Curtis, he was obliged to work his passage in aforethought. Simmons has been committed for

washington, 26th March, 1841.

Dear Sir,—The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidia, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks, I imbibed a high opinion of his character—so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend, and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortunes prevented his doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His bad fortune still continues, having been several times ship-wrecked within a few years. He says that himself and family are now in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one possesses, in a higher degree, the virtues of fidelity, honesty, and indefatigable industry—and, I might add, of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

Yours, very truly, W. H. Harrison.

Edward Cerris, Esq. Collector, New York.

The following incident, which occurred at Pitts-

The following incident, which occurred at Pittsburg, while Gen. Harrison was on his way to Washington, is worth relating. It is from the Na-

tional Intelligencer :-

Washington, is worth relating. It is from the National Intelligencer:—

"At the hotel where General Harrison was lodged, a child, in which he manifested a very strong interest, was ill, and a well-known medical gentleman of Pittsburg was brought, about 9 o'clock in the evening, to see the little patient. The visit concluded—Dr. —— was notified that General Harrison had desired to be informed of the condition of the little sufferer, and would be anxious to hear his report. Proceeding to the General's chamber, Dr. —— found him deeply occupied with the Bible—so intent upon the page before him, that it was not until accosted, he withdrew his eye from the sacred volume. Begging pardon for the seeming discourtesy, the consequence of a moment's abstraction, he listened to the report of his little friend's case; that stated, Dr. — was about to withdraw, but General Harrison invited him to take a chair, and to the Doctor's expression of surprise that he should be occupied reading when he must need repose, after the fatigues and annoyances of an entire day devoted to receiving and shaking hands with crowds, that seemed to increase as he met them, he replied—'It has grown to be a fixed habit with me now, to read a portion of the Scriptures every night. I am never so late retiring, or so weary, as to intermit that practice. It has been my habit for twenty years—at first as a matter of duty, but it has now become a pleasure. I read the Bible every night.

A NEW AND VERY GREAT PROJECT .- A French gentleman, a Mr. Alexander Vattemare, is now in Boston, for the purpose of promoting a design which merical. It is what he calls a system of National Interchange, which, as far as we are able to underwe are speaking of royalty-will constitute a royal stand it, embraces the erection of a building in all the principal cities of the world, to contain a library, museum of natural history, picture gallery, lecture hall, &c.; the library to be made up of all the pubhe libraries of the city, the benefits of which are now confined to a few, and thus form one grand li-Paris. The bill, after so long a discussion, had at length passed the Chamber of Peers, in the same system of exchanges, one portion of the world with another, of all the natural productions, works of art, &c. of each. The plan, which is certainly excellent in theory, is said to have met the approbation It is stated that M. Guizot had offered the media- and support of many literary and scientific men in tion of France to settle the differences between this country, and to have been partially adopted in Great Britain and the United States.

A copy-right bill, giving to the family of an author the exclusive interest in his works for 30 years | though, as must be perceived, however desirable it after his decease, has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies.

may be, it is a thing of no easy accomplishment.

Mr. Vattemare appears to be devoting himself to it, without prospect of pecuniary or personal benefit, and from motives of philanthropy merely, having SPAIN .- The regency question was an object of already expended a great deal of time and money increasing excitement at Madrid, from whence the in prosecuting the plan. The Mercantile Library Association, composed of young men, have had a has declared his unwillingness to accept any thing | meeting on the subject, and having heard Mr. Vatshort of the sole regency, while the Cortes are inries of resolutions, regarding it favorably, and recommending it to general attention.

Mehemet Ali's claim to the hereditary succession of Cincinnati has been robbed of \$13,000 in an extraordinary way. A letter was received purport ing to be from the cashier of the Commercial Bank. New-Orleans, enclosing half of a certificate of deposite, in favor of W. H. Parker, a London gentle an, who, it was stated, was to present the other HUMANITY IN HAYTI.-Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, half, and receive the money. A man subsequently appeared with a corresponding half a certificate and \$13,000 was paid to him, before it was ascer tained that the letter and certificate were a forgery. It appears that a Haytien schooner took from the The same rogue obtained from the Bank of Ke tucky, at Louisville, the same amount, in precisely the same way, but under the name of Robert Dawried them into Cape Haytien. The inhabitants son. An attempt was made upon the bank at Covthronged to receive and succor them. All seemed ington, Ky, which failed from a delay of the mail. to be eager to pay them hospitalities; and clothes, And again, in the same manner, the same villain, A new Congregational Church was organized in lackstone Village, Mendon, Mass. April 15th.

Anew Congregational Church was organized in lackstone Village, Mendon, Mass. April 15th.

Anew Congregational Church was organized in lackstone Village, Mendon, Mass. April 15th. gave directions for their being provided with spa- certificate of deposite was received by the cashier, purporting to be from the Commercial Bank, New-Orleans, in favor of a Mr. Britton, who was recomorteans, in lavor or an English gentleman of fortune." Mr. Britton soon after appeared with the other half of the certificate, which was cashed, to the amount of \$23,000. This was the day before a in the room told him she supposed not—"Well," the steamer sailed for England, and Mr. Parker, said seeing the guin behind a door, the amount of \$23,000. This was the day before a in the room told him she supposed not—"Well," the steamer sailed for England Mr. Parker, and seeing the guin behind a door, the name of the day of the mount of the name of the sailed for contents into the breast of the child, inflicting a wound which, in a few moments, returned to England to enjoy his "fortune." whole families into their houses. All indeed seem- mended to notice as "an English gentleman of fored to rival each other in liberality on the occasion.

tune." Mr. Britton soon after appeared with the other half of the certificate, which was eashed, to foreign rogues to practice their trade here. A letter was also received at the Globe Bank, in this city, of similar purport with those mentioned above, and containing a similar half of a certificate of deposite; but the payee has not yet called for his The whole amount, so far as ascertained, which this huge plan has embraced, is \$117,000, of which upwards of \$50,000 has been obtained.

MURDER .- A man, by the name of Charles Reed, was killed in an affray at a house of ill-fame in be procured to watch the vines. "No," said to be the President, "it would be better to employ a Sabbath-school teacher. A dog can only take care of the fruit; but a Sabbath-school teacher can take care of the fruit and the boys too."

A letter is published in the New-York papers, A letter is published in the New-York papers, succeeded in putting Simmons out into the street,

A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.—Four steam ships are to be built forthwith in this port, to be employed in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and to be each of the capacity of two thousand five hundred tons.—Persons who understand the plan, have no doubt that in speed and every good quality, these ships will be found quite superior to any of the vessels hitherto employed in this service. The cost will be about three millions of dollars. The projectors of the plan proposed to the late and present administration to confer on the government the right to take these ships in case of war, at a fair valuation, if only the administration would procure such a modification of the present post office law, as to allow the owners to collect an inward postage on letters. The law now requires all letters brought by vessels to be deposited in the post office at two cents each. This most important proposition, upon a plau which would furnish a Navy without cost in peace, and of the greatest possible efficiency in time of war, we are sorry to say, neither the past or present administration has found time to determine.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerc. A young man in Milford, N. Y., was knocked down by lightning, on the 2d inst., while passing near a large oak tree, which was shivered to atoms, and scattered over an area of five acres. Although completely surrounded by the fragments of the tree yet, strange to say, he received no other injury than being severely stunned by the shock.

The Nather Courier says. We leave with please. A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT .- Four steam ships are The Natchez Courier says—We learn with pleasure, that a wealthy lady, in the vicinity of Oakland College, has subscribed \$15,000 to that valuable institution of learning.

A new Post Office has been established at Fish-

errille, Windham Co. Ct. and WILLIAM FISHER Jr Esq. is appointed Post Master.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express of the 20th February, says: "There has not been a drop of rain during the whole winter, and only about four inches of now altogether.

snow altogether."

An extensive rading company, 250 strong, under command and protection of Major Howard, of the Texian army, will start for Santa Fe on the 15th of May, for the purpose of opening the trade which has been some time in contemplation.

has been some time in contemplation.

The steamer Trapper, belonging to the American Fur Company, left St. Louis on the 7th inst. for the Yellow Stone River. On board were a large number of hunters, all of whom appeared in the highest spirits, and the deck was strewed with their paraphernalia. She will be absent about four months.

The Gov. of New Jersey has issued his proclamation recommending the 14th of May to be observed in that State as a day of fasting and prayer, in consequence of the stroke of Providence that has removed the last venerable President of the United States. Charles Hudson, of Westminister, a Universalist minister, and for several years a member of the House of Representatives, Senate, and latterly, the Executive Council, of this State, is nominated as successor to Levi Lincoln, in Congress. A hotel, several stables, a tannery, and several other buildings, were destroyed by fire in Williams-port, Pa. on the 17th ult. Two or three horses were burnt.

A spirited election for City Officers took place in Cincinnation Monday of last week, turning entirely on the question, "Shall grog-shops erated?" Alcohol carried the day in a large ity of the Wards.

Mr. John Whipple, of Springfield, was killed on the rail-road in Wilbraham, on Thursday, of last week. The engineer perceiving some cattle on the track, suddenly reversed the engine, which oc-casioned a crash of the cars, which were dirt cars, and Mr. Whipple was killed instantly, and one or two others injured. The Little Rock, Arkansas Gazette states that a war has broken out in the Indian territory west of the Mississippi, between the Choctaws and Kickapoos, A man has been arrested in this city, and another in New York, on suspicion of having been concerned in the great forgeries mentioned in another part of this paper. in consequence of an encroachment of the latter up-on the lands of the former tribe.

The consulting physicians have recommended to be city government to abolish the present system f quarantine regulations. on the lands of the former tribe.

Two men were drowned by the oversetting of a boat in the North River, near New-York, on Sunday before last.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Sumner, Oxford, Co. Mc. on Wednesday last. Mr. Moses Butterfield murdered his wife and two children, others of the family escaping only by flight. The act is stated by the Portland Argus to have been committed under religious phenexy. and the reason assignment of the reason assignment of the reason assignment of the reason assignment of the reason assignment.

A clothing store, in Blackstone street, in this city, was entered last Saturday night, and goods stolen to the amount of 600 or 800 dollars.

A girl, in the employ of Mr. Brown, baker, in

of the family escaping only by flight. The act is stated by the Portland Argus to have been commit-ted under religious phrenzy, and the reason assign-ed by the murderer was, the saving of his family from eternal ruin at the approaching end of the world! Essex street, in this city, was seriously injured or Monday morning last, by the discharge of a gui loaded with shot, which a boy in the same estab lishment, was carelessly sporting with. The both has been committed for examination.

has been committed for examination.

Mr. Samuel Thaxter, one of the standard-bearers in the late procession in this city, in honor of
Gen. Harrison, was one of those who bore a standard in the funeral procession in honor of Wash-The American Seamen's Friend Society have purchased a commodious lot, in Cherry, between Market and Pike streets, New York, for the pur-pose of building a "Sailor's Home," on a large scale.

A lad, named Robert Cragin, formerly an inmate of the House of Reformation, and latterly in the employ of Grant, Daniell & Co. was detected on The dwelling house of Mr. Josoph Robbins, of Barnstable, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, and a child, about two years old, per-ished in the flames. emptoy of Grant, Daniell & Co. was defected on Saturday last, in forging a check in the name of that firm, for §241. He had succeeded in getting the money from the bank, and was caught at the Worcester rail-road depot, as he was about to decamp. About half the money was found upon him, the remainder having been given to his accomplice, who escaped. On Monday, last week, the only child of Mr. Stephen Dickerman of Dedham, was burnt to death, by falling into the fire. This is the third of his children that have been burnt to death within nine months, and he had previously buried his two oldest.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES AT EASEN ST. CHURCH.—The subject of Rev. Mr. Adams's Third Lecture on Inspiration next Sabbath Evening, will be, Trentarian and Unitarian Vices of the Bible, compared.

The Suffolk South Association will meet at the house of Rev.
Mr. Lord, corner of Atkinson and Purchase streets, Boston,
on Tuesday next, (May 4th,) at 9 o'clock A. M. The mem
hers are requested to bring their Reports for the General Association.

N. ADAMS, Scribe.

The Horcester Central Association will meet at the Rev. Mr. darding's, in Princeton, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, at Gro. Aller, See'ry.

The East South Association will meet at the house of Rev.
Mr. Coggin, in Boxford, on Tuesday the 4th day of May.
ALEY J. SERBIORS, Scribe.
The Middleser Union Association will meet at the house of
Key. E. W. Harrington, in Lunenburg, on Tuesday the fourtl
day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. C. Bayant, Scribe.
Littleton, April 14, 1841.

Albany. The shaft broke, while the boat was un-der full head-way, and scattered the machinery to fragments, and discharging the steam into the cab-ins and gaog-ways. Ten persons were more or less scalded, but only one fatally. The boat was new and splendid, and the damage is from 20 to 30 thousand dollars. The Middleses Union Conference of Churches will hold it unual meeting at the Meeting house of Rev. Mr. Barrington a Lanenburg, on Wednesday the fifth day of May next, at h 'clock A. M. E. W. Harnington, Sec. of Conference. Lanenburg, April 14, 1841.

The next meeting of Middlesez South Assoc The next meeting of Auditates's Sauta Association with the the house of the Serbe, in Hollston, on the first Tuesday day next, (May 4th.) at 2 o'clock P. M. The members a streety reminded, that it will be the last meeting precedible meeting of the General Association, when full returns the statistics of the churches should be received.

John Storms, Serbe of Association.

Holliston, April 14, 1841.

2w.

A convention of geologists has recently been held in Philadelphia. Upwards of thirty professed geologists, from all parts of the country, spent several days in comparing notes and interchanging ideas on the subject of geology. Professor Silhman presided, and Prof. Hitchcock delivered an address.

Holliston, April 14, 1841. 2w.

The Spring Meeting of the Norfoli Conference of Churches, will be held in Abunton, in the Meeting-house of Rev. Wilard Pierce, or Tuesday, the 4th day of May next. Public reviews to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sabbath School Society connected with this Conference, will hold their Anatal Meeting on Wednesday marning. The services of the Conference will close Wednesday marning.

ERRATA.—In the account of the Organization of a Church a Blackstone Village, published in our last, instead of 'Charge

MARKIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Daniel Oakes, to Miss Sarah F. Shaw—
dr. Charles Kluss, to Miss Mary A. Miller—Mr. Alfred Hand,
o Miss Jane Johnson—Mr. Agnus Piper, to Miss Mary Ann

Bleed.
In Cambridgeport, Mr. Jesse B. Dow, to Miss Emeline S.
Patten—Mr. C. W. Wilder, to Miss Harriet Sherwin.
In Bolton, 22d inst. by Rev. Isaac Allen, Mr. J. E. Sawyer,
to Miss Susan, daughter of Dea. Jona. Nourse.
In Dover, Mr. Edward Blake, to Miss Hannah S. Bowers.
In Bedford, by Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. Ephraim Reed, to Miss Augusta Tarbell, both of Bedford.
In Milton, N. H. 11th inst. Mr. James Henry Bliss, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Jane Matthews, of M.
In Alfred, Me. 16th ult. by Kev. Mr. Fiske, Benjamin F. Chadborn, Esq. to Miss Lydia E. daughter of Nathan Kendall,

DEATHS

DEATHS.

In this city, 26th inst. at the Massachusetts General Hospi-al, suddenly, of lung fever, Capt. Matthew Clark, aged 55, formerly of Potsmouth, N. H.

In Roxbury, 21st inst. David Dudley, Esq. 54, late President of the Traders' Bark, in this city.

In Bedford, on the 24th inst. Suphronia Wolcott, daughter of F. W. R. and Mary B. Emery, 22 months.

of F. W. R. and Mary B. Emery, 22 months.

Died in Staterwille, April 3d, Miss Charlotte Hatch
Berwin, in the 25th year of her age. During a sickness of
some month's continuance, she suffered much pain; but no
complaining was heard from her hips. She uniformly manifested entire resignation to the will of God. Miss B., for abunt
nine years had been a professor of religion, and so far as the
writer has knowledge, adorned her profession. Her exit from
time was calm and peaceful. The evidence is in a high degree satisfactory that she has gone to the land of pure delights.

"How blest is our friend—now hereft
Of all that could burden her mind."
How easy the soul that has left
This wearisome body behind."

[Comm.
In Seckonk, on Friday last, Mrs. Saran Hunn, consort of iacotian operation, for the restoration of the Nose, has been lately successfully performed in that city, on a female patient, by Dr. Hall.

This wearisome body behind." [Comm.
In Seekonk, on Friday last, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, consort of the late Peter Hunt, Eq., in the 73d year of her age. By the death of Mrs. H., her family, the church, the poor and the religious community, bet that they are called to a new between the continuous continu

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, April 26,1841. BRIGHTON MARKET .— Monday, April 29, 1831.

At market, 230 Beef Cattle, 15 pair Working Oxen, 18 Cowand Calves, 290 Sheep, and 710 Swige.

Faces.—Boy Cattle—Prices have further advanced. We Faces.—Boy Cattle—Prices have further advanced. We look of the common quality 6 of a 25 of 3 of 30 of 30

sive.

Seine—Lots to peddle were sold for 4.1.2 for Sows and 5.1.9 for Barrows; and two lots for a fraction more. At retail from 5 to 6.1.2.

Select School in Medway Village.

Select School in Medway Village.

Taillis useful and successful School will be continued duration for the instruction of May.

In the Summer quarter, under the instruction of May.

In the Summer quarter, under the instruction of May.

Mustins, a latin article for Summer dresses, silk and wool.

Buches Burganda, fowlard Silks, at 75 cts per yard. Satins and School for common branches, and School for common branches, and School for the Higher. Mustin have the most limited in the work of the May.

Towels and Cases, 4-d me Lawns, at 25 cts, per yard. Satins and School for the Higher. Mustin and attended to the moral import a low price in private families, be obtained in the Village, together with the deep intersected the May.

The pleasantness of the Village, together with the deep intersected the Cases, 4-d medical section of the Village and the faithst eat felt by the people in sustaining this School, and the faithst eat felt by the people in sustaining this School, and the faithst eat felt by the people in sustaining this School, and the faithst eat felt by the people in sustaining this School, and the faithst eat felt by the people in Summer Term is to commence one who may attend. The Summer Term is to commence one who may attend. The Summer Term is to commence one who may attend. The Summer Term is to commence one who may attend. The Summer Term is to commence one who may attend. The Summer Term is to commence one who may attend, the form the Auction Rooms and Importing Houses the found at this Store.

Keyrakses may be had to Rev. Dr. Ide, and Rev. Messra.

Revarakses may be had to Rev. Dr. Ide, and Rev. Messra.

Harding and Sanford, and Dr. Artemas Brown, of Medway, and Dr. N. Miller, Franklin.

3w — April 39.

It. Codman's Block, under Assory Hall.

aged and widowed mother.

The corner stone of the Great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th inst. in presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Military Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY. THE Summer Term of twelve weeks will commence, Welnesday, May 19, under the superintendence of Miracas. Tuitton for the usual branches, 85, for those own I sand to those under that age. Extra charge for Latin, Italian so the hold, including washing and light, \$1,7 as week. Twelve, 1984, 1844. CHARLES KUMBALL, Secty.

BROOKFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term will commence June 9th, under the Instruction of its present Teachers.

Teachers.

Teachers.

Teachers.

Teachers.

Teachers.

The second of the present Teachers.

The second of the

KEENE ACADEMY.

KEENE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence of Wednesday, May 28th, and continue eleven weeks.

The Wednesday, May 28th, and continue eleven weeks.

The Summer Term of this bush of the University of Missis in the under the charge of Missis in the University of the Mount Holyoke Penale Seminary at South Hadley.

Teams or Tuttros. In the English and Classical Department, \$4 per quarter. Music, including the use of the Instrument, \$40 Board may be obtained at \$4,50 to \$2,00 pr. received. No charges made for tuition, for less than half a Term.

Application may be made to Rev. Messey. Z. 8. Barstow, and A. A. Livermore, Dr. A. Twitchell, to E. Parker, Esq. or to the Principal.

Keese, X. H. April 30, 1841.

DAILY SCRIPTURE PROMISES. DAILY Scripture Promises to the Living Christian. By Samuel Clarke, D. D. Now first arranged in Lesson for Exercise the Colonia of the Victoria of Promises is of excellent use to the Colonia, and now and then to take a sip of the River of Lid, which runs through it in a government little ails of peace and joy. — Dr. Facts. Proceedings of the River of Lid. Which was a Colonia of the River of Lid. Which have been supported by the Colonia of the River of Lid. Which was a Colonia of the River of Lid. Which was a Colonia of the River of Lid. Washington at test.

IFE'S LESSONS: A Narrative. By the author of "Tale 4 that might be true." For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. April 30.

Carlyle's German Romance.

CERMAN ROMANCE; Specimens of its chief Authors
with Biographical and Critical Notices. By ThomasCarlyle, 2 vols. 12mo. This day published by JAS. MOMROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

Schlegel's Philosophy of History. THE Philosophy of History; in a course of Lectures, by Fredk. Von Schlegel, with a memoir of the author, by James Burton Roberston, Esq., 2 vols, 12mo.

The Natural History of Society in the barbarous and civilized state. An Essay towards discovering the origin and course of human improvement. By W. Cook Taylor, Esq. course of human improvement. By W. Cook Taylor, Esq.

For Spring and Summer Wear,

AMILLES may be supplied at the ONE PAICE STORE, 28

Washington street, with a good assortment of Goods
for their Clothing, among which are plain and fancy Linen
Drillings, Gambroons, Marbled Doe skins, Grecian Cards,
Cassinetts, Jeans, &c.

Also, Common and Superfine Vestings of various styles;
together with a general assortment of Cloths and Cassinets,
some of which are well adapted to Bor's wear, and
will be sold at uncommonly low prices. Those who practice
sconomy in their purchases, will find it for their interest to
call.

207 Just received, another lot of those superior German Cloths. tf. April 30.

Carlyle's Heroes of History.

O'N Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History, in 6
lectures, reported with emendations and additions, by
Thomas Carlyle: Pimo. Just published.
Democracy in Junerica: new edition; by Alexis de Tocqueville: translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. with an original preface and notes, by John C. Spencer: a new edition, 2 vols.

ace and notes, by John C. Spencer: a new edition, 2 vols wo. Just published.

Miscellanies of Literature, by the author of Curiosities of Literature. Macellance of Laterature, by the author of Curiosities of Laterature: a new edition; revised and corrected: 3 vols. Pano. The Life and Land of Burns, by Allon Cenningham, with contributions, by Thomas Campbell; to which is prefixed an Essay on the Genius and Writings of Burns: by Thos. Carlyle, Liebig's Organic Chemistry—Prof. Webster's edition—Organic Chemistry in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology, by Justus Liebig, edited from the manuscript of the author, by Lyon Playfair. First American edition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, by John W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry, in Harvard University.

American Husbandry. A Series of Essays on Agriculture.

History of South Sea Missions.
(IS Day Published and for sale by TAFPAN & DEN

History of Source

WHS Day Published and for sale by TAPPACA

NET, 114 Washington street,
One Volume 12mo—400 pps. History of the Christian of the Establishment and Progress of the Christian of the Establishment and Progress of the Christian of the South Sea; with prelimination of the South Sea; with Sea; with the South Sea; with children! hearken unto me."

Punchard's View of Congrezationalism. With an introletion. By Rev. Dr. Storre. 12mo.

Memoir of Mrs. S. L. Smith, late of the Mission to Syria.

Memoir of Mrs. E. A. Machael Mrs. Balbath.
Waterbury's Book for the Sabbath.
Waterbury's Book for the Sabbath.
Vaide Mecun for Practical Men, for Mechanics and ManuApril 30.

Associations.

The Manual is bound in handsome cloth, stamped side rice 20 cents; cloth backs—12 1-2 cents.

April 30.

C. C. DEAN, Agent, 13 Cornhill, Boston.

ENGLISH BOOKS, by the Columbia.

ENGLISH BOOKS, by the Columbia.

IUST Received—Waverly Novels—new edition. Vol. I.

22no. Moore's Poetical Works, Vol. 6; Jamieson's
Eastern Manners, illustrative of the Epistles, 12mo; Naomi,
or the Last Days of Jerusalem, 12mo; Martin's Holiday Book,
or Treasury of Knowledge, 12mo. Knowles' Dramatic Works,
2 vols. 12mo; Hazlitt's Lectures on Comic Writers, 12mo; Fugitive Verses, by Joanna Baillie, 12mo; Magdalenism in
Edinburgh, 8vo; The Art of Needlework, by the Countess of
Wilton, 12mo; The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols.
evo., Barland Lectures on the New Testament, or
the Religion, Morality and Poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures,
by Sarah Austin, 12mo; Childhood illustrated; in a selection
from the Poets, 12mo; Martin's Natural History of Man and
Monkies, 8vo; London, Nos. 4 & 5 illustrated; The Christian
Teacher for April; The Christian Reformer for April; La
Trobe's Scripture Illustrations, 4to. 8; plates; The Works of
Montague, edited by W. Hazlitt; The Letters of Horace Walpole, 6 vols. 8vo; Lief and Letters of Wilberforce, 5 vols.
12mo; Speeches in Parliament, 1843, 8vo., Mrs. Loudon's Ladies' Flower Garden Companion, 12mo. The That The Poets
Just received by JAS. MCNROE 4; CO., Importers of English Books, 134 Washington street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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3.7 At this Store Brown and Brillings and Shiftings may be obtained by the Brillings and Shifting and to of Russia Diapers, which will be sold at \$1,90 per piece. We have remaining a few pieces of Greanar Floor Clearns, suitable for British Diapers, which will be sold at \$1,90 per piece. We have remaining a few pieces of Greanar Floor Clearns, suitable for British and States and the bounds more durable than any manufactured in this country. Constantly on hand, Greway and Assences of Clearns, country. Constantly on hand, Greway and Assences of Clearns, country. Constantly on hand, Greway and Danse and the commendance of the supplementation of the subscription of the su NEW SPRING GOODS.

piece. We have remaining. This article is said to be much more durable than any manufactured in this country. Constantly on hand, Graws assumed the control of the country with. Thousand stance who order by letter, are requested to be perticular in description of Goods, and direct to the Own Rick Stork, No. 28 Washington Street.

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April 30.

T. P. SMITH,

SILK and Shawl Rooms, 327 Washington, Corner of West street. Purchasers of the above goods, will find, at all times the most extensive and fashionable assortment in all their variety, styles and sindes to be found in Boston, and at the very lowest prices. The hest description of which will be given at the counter, when no pains will be spared to please those who may call to examine the Stock. The subscriber is enabled to offer a greater variety of goods, and at lower rates, from the fact that his given-bases are made in large lots, and will be offered at declariby two prices. In addition of the control of the stock of the

POETRY

PRAISE TO GOD. "Glory to God!" that song for aye, Shall fill the vast expanse of sky; From myriad worlds shall rise subline, Nor cease, until the end of time. From heaven it came; the sacred theme Was kindled with the sun's first beam; From age to age has passed along, Creation's first and rapturous song.

In heaven it never ceased to swell It rises midst the din of hell; Whate'er hath voice the chorus fill, Till every living tongue is still. "Glory to God!" let us unite To glorify the source of Light; And while we raise the noble s Tear from the earth each worthless chain.

J. B. D.

HOPE.

Hope is a star of radiant light That cheers the wanderer's way, Making the darkest hours seem bright With its immortal ray.

Hope is an anchor of the soul,
That bids us rest on God;
It leads us to that distant goal,
Beyond the earth's cold sod. Hope points to Heaven, and bids us there Have all our treasures rest; It calms the mind from worldly care, And soothes the troubled breast. And soothes the troubled breast.

Hope is a plant of birth celestial,
Its native home is in the skies;
And though it blooms on earth terrestrial,
The sweet exotic never dies. 'T is Hope that gilds life's rugged way, Tis Hope that gilds life's ragged way,
And throws a charm around;
A friend that ever near doth stay,
Within our breast 'tis found.
Hope thou in God, have hope in heaven,
Have hope beyond this sphere,
And in thy life's last-fading even,
Thy Maker will be near. [Allen's Poems.

EDUCATION.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL-LEGE EDUCATION .- NO. XXI.

College Expenses.—Parents sometimes complain, and not without reason, of high class and society taxes. Some expenses of this sort are as necessary as any others. No class can go through the year without paying something for catalogues and schedules, and to meet other ordinary charges. Of such small assegments or subscriptors there. Of such small assessments, or subscriptions, there or such small assessments, or subscriptions, there will of course be no complaint. As to the literary societies, they cannot be kept up and answer the ends of their establishment, without taxes, or contributions, or both. Every such society must have a library and a librarian, and must expend nave a library and a librarian, and must expend something annually for new books and to keep the old in repair. A room must be fitted up with al-coves, tables and other conveniences, all of which cost money. Fuel and lights must also be provided, not only for the library, but for the weekly meetings of the society, and there are other expenses, which cannot so well be specified, but which are coully necessarian. but which are equally necessary. Against such items, under an economical administration, no items, under an economical administration, no reasonable parent will object, and no student will refuse to contribute his share to pay the bills. A good society library is worth much more to the tudents than it costs, and we love to see them

interested in its enlargement.

But it must be confessed, that undergraduates, But it must be confessed, that undergraduates, especially where there are rival societies, as is generally the case, are not always so considerate and economical as they should be. They are too ambitious to excel on the one hand, and not to be out-done on the other. If one society adds a hundred volumes to its library in a year, another will be very likely to add a hundred and fifty. If one expends two hundred dollars in fitting up a room, another will lay out three hundred, and so on. In their Diotrephean zeal, literary societies are liable to tax themselves too heavily or to sub-

The little was broaded dather in strain of the basis of t

the land, and had an army to keep off intruders, they would write the extention and grant cases. In the strong of the control to the control

MISCELLANY.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Those who are engaged in efforts for the benefit of others, should be encouraged to go forward. They should not repine, nor grow weary. They are engaged in a good work. In this way they exemplify one of the most lovely characteristics of our holy religion; its benerolence. In this way they imitate Him, who was the benevolent subthor of our religion. And in this way they will relieve human suffering, and augment the amount of human happiness. Let them continue to give liberally to relieve the distresses of their fellowmen—the deaf, the himd and the invested of the continue to give the deaf, the himd and the invested of the continue to give the deaf, the himd and the invested of the continue to give the deaf, the himd and the invested of the continue to give the deaf, the himd and the invested of the continue to give the continue to men—the deaf, the blind, and the insane. Let them aid generously those who are laboring to reform the wayward and the vicious, and to send the light of salvation to those who are perishing without it.

the spot, to be dealt out to the student as he wants the money for necessary purposes. This is strongly recommended in several of the catalogues now before me; and many parents I know gladly avail themselves of the suggestion.

From the Middlebury Catalogue. "To prevent any unnecessary expenses, as well as for other important purposes, it is recommended to parents to place their sons, sepecially if young, under the patronage of some gentleman in Middlebury, who will attend to the appropriation of their money, and to the payment of their bills."

Amherst College. "In incidental expenses, if the parent or guardian furnishes money, or authorizes the contraction of debts, a student may be very extrawagant. To guard against this, parents to place their sons, especially if young, under the patronage of some gentleman in Middlebury, who will attend to the appropriation of their money, and to the payment of their bills."

Amherat College. "In incidental expenses, if the parent or guardian furnishes money, or authorizes the contraction of debts, a student may be very extravagant. To guard against this, parents often deposit funds with some one approved by the faculty, and it is earnestly recommended to all parents and guardians, not to authorize the obtaining of credit, and not to pay debts unauthorized."

Williams College. "It is earnestly recommended to parents and guardians not to authorize their sons and wards to obtain credit here; and not to pay debts contracted without their authority."

Yale College. "With regard to apparel, and what is, salled needs; any or and any or and any or the factory, and it is carnestly recommended to parents and guardians, not to authorize the commendation of the parents and guardians, not to authorize the commendation of the parents and guardians not to authorize the commendation of the parents and guardians not to authorize the sons and wards to obtain credit face; and not to pay debts contracted without their authority."

Tide College. "With regard to appear, and what is called pocket money, no general estimate can be made. These are the articles, in which the expenses of individuals differ most; and in which some are unwarrantily extrawagant. There is nothing by which the scholarship of students in the College is more endangered, than by a free indiquence in the use of money. Great caution with regard to his is requisite, on the part of pay the commendation of the pay of of t

Schools of Pennsylvania, and 282,400 pupils in all the literary institutions in the State. Ten years since there were not 20,000 children in the free NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—The fact that the

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—The fact that the dimensions of Noah's Ark are the best which can be devised for capacity of burden, often has been noticed; but that they should also have been the most suitable for the purposes of swift suiting and suffety, has not been suspected and ascertained, until very recently, even by Mechanics. The following statement, from the Hampshire Telegraph, of England, is another as satisfactory and triumphant an overthrow of Infidelity as Christianity can desire, or that Science has lately fur-



WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is a small juvenile spaper, published every week, by N WILLIS, at the Office of the few few the published every week, by N WILLIS, at the Office of the published every week, by N WILLIS, at the Office of the few few the published every week, by N WILLIS, at the Office of the published every series, in advance.—Six copies for \$85,90.

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And the company of the company of the few forms and are generally classed under the following heads:

And the company of the company of the few forms and are generally classed under the following heads:

And the company of the company of the few forms and are generally classed under the following heads:

And the company of the company of the few forms are illustrated by Pictures. An Index closes each volume.

dent is allowed to contract any debt, without an order from the patron."

From these extracts it will be seen, that the Trustees and the more immediate guardians of our colleges, are exceedingly anxious to keep down contingent expenses, to protect the students from imposition, and to guard them against habits of ruinous self-indulgence and extravagance.

To Delivoury Surgeague.

To Delinquent Subscribers.—Benjamin Franklin says:—"Printer's accounts, though small are a very good index of character, Let me look over my book, and I will tell you the character of every purson whose name is there."

Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak to stand up during prayer time in church, who could not dance all night without being tired at all?

There are now 254,900 children in the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, and 282,400 pupils in all the literary institutions in the State. Ten years at the funds and read will ayed to the years at the the value of the same and intended to elucidate and intended to elucidate in the young is evidently in several to the freeder, he will be made and intended to elucidate in which the good surface the gives and structured to the freeder had been used to the freeder, he will be published in the low price of the Roston which go die to the freeder had been to see a surface of the latest and most approveded to stand. The common schools of Pennsylvania, and 282,400 pupils in all the literary institutions in the State. Ten years

GORHAM SEMINARY.

GORHAM SEMINARY.

TMIIS Institution is pleasantly located in the village of Gorham, nine miles from Portland, on the road leading to the White Mountains.

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Young ladies from abroad board in one of the Seminary buildings, an edifice built at an express of \$15,000, and are recommended to the College of the band, washing, counterfactor, and the charged for board, washing, counterfactor, and the charged for board, washing, toom rent, facilishs, and the charged for board washing, toom rent, facilishes, and the charged for board washing, toom rent, facilishes, and the charged for board washing, toom rent, facilishes, and production of the principal female teacher. Young before the studies pureued.

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The Summer Term of the Institution will commence on Thursday, the 13th of May, and continue fourteen weeks, according to the studies pureued.

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April 23.

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Transcendentalism.

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April 25.

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THE Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, to which is prefixed the Beclaration of Independence, and Constitution of the United States, together with a Portrast and Memor of William Henry Harrison. Just received, for sale at CROCK ER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street. April 23.

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A SITUATION, as an assistant pupil in order to defray a part of the expenses, is desired by a young lady, who wishes to give attention to foreign languages. Please address (post pand) W. H., care Editor of the Recorder, stating terms.

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MOFFAT & SWAN.

NO. 19.-

REL THE

[Correspondent " CITY OF NA My Dear Sir,-I ces of so novel a char-remarkable a species am inclined to give through the columns of the extraordinary

of the extraordinary the laying the corner the sufficient to lay Mormon Temple to spot. Let me say a vingh bluff on the Missi Quincy, and more the Louis. There is a perhaps half a mile ted here and there with buildings. The bluff wo for the western blu 80 feet, affording a fin well as of the river, and with the village of M with the village of Directly upon the eddation of the Temple every direction amon finished log-cabins of crowding into this, the in great numbers. It is the first band of these aix, all of whom new doctrine. An es other places; but the "land of promise," from year or two since, for tremely difficult to asco were bad neighbors, bu

ries allege, they attem principles, that the e-fulness thereof, and the saints " for their discre-

not quite clear to m Cases of dishonest

est fanaticism, and vile and reckless ad was naturally fitted and to treat in the oss of life, and an exp i of \$150,000. They little town of Comme land I mentioned abouting themselves at this cent, where they have ed, which they call No vealed" to Joe Smith, strange farce, that a this place, and the dir rangement, and dev scribed with no les of the ancient Jew appointed, and all the distance, commanded of laying the corner-s was a great rush of a from all directions ye this city of logs last the day here, unless

> share one of the nu However, I four entertainment in a Sc

the night in an apartm carefully asserted num be thought either con New England, but whi ed here as being both was a great pleasure t as well as Scotch kir ble "brought from Scotl sing asked, and family good blind man, who s the domestic altar, all t their religion, with the humble, evangelical tor tions, too, though a glin sionally of the wild; fa bibed, showed that the leaving it, as well as th Francelian profess away by worse men, an of the bluff, I found cro sembled around the four They are well laid, and 120 feet by 80. Below camps, waggons and he grims who had spent the while, the plain below while, the plain below six hundred and fifty ar and infantry, with one coas many thousand of n looking on. After son presentation of a banne whole "Nauvoo Legie accompanied by an in were commanded by the of Illinois, who in his r distinction to head the direction and a Smith. The latter pre prophet militant, being or ry costume, riding a fine quite a respectable st of twelve men, mand armed with rifle cessary retinue for a having been deman Missouri

Missouri, as a crim his guard have promise even unto blood. I obt side of the line of sentr consecrated enclosure, for hear all that passed—an it was, though with a t Here on a lone bluff in military companies, un ganization, with an asset y estimated at from 56 y estimated at from 5 centre, surrounded by ill-bred man, decked in ni-ored man, decked in a ed criminal under the la and guarded, and swelling as the inspired organ of a the grand centre of all alas, for poor human nate o well conceived the post dan, Swedenborgian, or a sion. Certainly, no false had shallower pretences capital in the trade of capital in the trade of de and yet he boasts of a train to between fifty and a home ably even the smaller num truth; but it is undeniab